[PUBLISHED … D TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1834.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at or before 12 o'clock at Noon for the conveyance of the undermentioned Troops and Stores from Cannanore to England.

The vessels that may be engaged will be required to remain at the Port forty eight hours after the Troops have been embarked. The Medicines, Medical Comforts, &c. supplied for the use of the Troops will be shipped at Bombay, at which port also the provisions laid in by the ship Owners will be surveyed. All other conditions will be made known on application at the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without cause assigned.

TROOPS.

2 Lieutenant Colonels.
7 Captains.
15 Lieutenants.
2 Ensigns.
1 Paymaster.
1 Adjutant.
1 Surgeon.
2 Assistant Surgeons.
8 Officer's Wives.
12 Officer's children.
34 Serjeants.
9 Drummers.
373 Rank and File.
63 Non Commissioned Officers and Soldier's Wives.
102 Non Commissioned Officer's and Soldier's children.

REGIMENTAL AND MESS STORES.

30 Cases.
3 Bales.
21 Boxes.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 12th September, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. will be held at the Office of the Executive Trustee, on Monday, the 22nd [illegible] at two o'clock P. M. for the consideration instant, [illegible] arrangements for declaring a division of a[illegible] the claims upon the Estate.

A schedule of t[illegible] will be laid before the meeting, and will afterwards remain open to inspection, and all balances not objected to previously to the commencement of the payment of the first dividend, will be considered as finally adjusted.

JOHN BECKWITH.
EXECUTIVE TRUSTEE OF SHOTTON AND CO.
Bombay, 12th September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Acting Quarter Master of the 6th Royal, 1st Warwickshire Regiment, until the 30th of September next, to supply the following Articles for the use of the Canteen for twelve months, from 1st of Oct. 1834, should the Reginent remain so long at Deesa.

Brandy per Company's.	Comt.	Gallon Rs.
Gin per ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
Rum per ditto.	ditto.	ditto.

Good Cape Wine at, per Pipe of Company's Commissariat Gallon, Rupees.

Beer per dozen, Rs.

The Beer to be of good sound quality and well up in Bottle, and the Tenders for Spirits and Wine to be accompanied by samples of not less than two Bottles, one of which to be sealed in presence of the person to whom the Contract is given, or his Agent for reference if requisite.

The Articles to be delivered at the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Deesa, free of all additional expense or charge whatever, and to be at the Risk of the Contractor until he receives a receipt for them from the Quarter Master, and all supplies condemned by a Committee of three Officers, to be at the Risk of, and replaced by the Contractor.

By order of the Commanding Officer.
(Signed) R. BEEBEE,
Lieut. Royal W. Regt. & Actg. Quarter. Mas.

CAMP NEAR DEESA,
25th Aug. 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Native of Alexandria, by name HAJJEE AHMED, who was formerly in the service of Mr. Briggs, has lately arrived in Bombay from Judda, and wishes to offer his services to any Gentleman who may be returning to Europe through Egypt. He speaks and understands Italian very well, and French tolerably. Being in distressed circumstances he would willingly enter any gentleman's service for very low wages. Hajee Ahmed's place of residence may be known by application at the office of the BOMBAY DURPUN.

Bombay, 22d August, 1834.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Bombay, on Thursday, the twenty fifth day of September, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this ninth day of September, in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

J. L. PHILIPPS,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી•ચુમબાદશાહ) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ફરમાવ•તથા•ખબર•કીઆંથી•જાહેર•કરવામાં આવે•છે•કે•શ્રી•ચુમબાદશાહની•જુડીકેટરની•સુપરીમ•કોરટ•આગલ•શેશંન•બેશશે•જે•ઠેકાણે•કોરટ•ભરેય•તેજ•થેકેરમો•શ્રી•ચુમબાદશાનાં•કોટમધ્યે•ભરેશપટવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•શપતેમબર•ચાલતા મડીનાંનીએ•કલાક ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલે•પોહોરનાં શેશન•ભરાશે ❀ અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•અપીલ મીરાલટી•શેશંન•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતાનાં•નેઆવની•શલા•બેશશે•શાશાકુકે•જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુંન•અથવા•વાં ફોણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચી આ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરકટ•અથવા•ફરેક•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તેહનો•નેઆવ•છાંડક અને•કું•શરીક•ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપુચજે જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•ઇઆ•ચોરી•ઇઆ•ખુન•ઇઆ•તરકત•ઇઆ•ફરએક•કંઇ•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો•મુદો•ખરો•કરવા•શારૂ•જે•દાહ્ડો•ઉપર•છાપેલોછે•તે•દાહ્ડે•તથા•ઉપર•છાપેલા•ઠેકાંણે•તાંકાં•તેહનાં•ગુવાકી•અગાર•શાહેદી•આપે અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•માંણશો•કોરટનાં•હોકમ•વગર•કોરટમાંથી•જાએ•નકી— તારીખ ૪ મી•શપતેમબર•તથા•અંગારેજનાં પાદશાહ•ઉલીઅમ•ચોથાનુ•વરશ•પોચતુ ❀ જે—એલ—કીલીપશ

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN MEARNS, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits, and Effects of the above named JOHN MEARNS, deceased, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT and ANDREW FARQUHARSON, of Bombay, Merchants, two of the partners in the house or Firm of Forbes and Company, at Bombay, as simple contract Creditors on the Estate of the said JOHN MEARNS, deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 11th day of September, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, WILL BE PERFORMED,
THE POPULAR COMEDY OF
PAUL PRY;
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF
THE DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.
IN WHICH WILL BE INTRODUCED SEVERAL COMIC SONGS.

Doors to be open at 6 P. M. and performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Theatre, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dress Boxes..	Rs. 6	Pit.....	4
Upper Boxes....	" 3	Gallery.....	2

Bombay, 13th September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of CHARLOTTE GOODIFF, formerly of Bombay, but late of BRIGHTON, in the County of Sussex, Widow, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Right, Credits and Effects of the above named CHARLOTTE GOODIFF, deceased, may be granted to JOHN HOLMES, Esquire, a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishmnet, the brother of the said Charlotte Goodiff, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 11th day of September, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the goods, chattles, rights, and credits, of JULIANA CAROLINE REBECCA ADRIANA AYRTON, (Relict of FREDERICK AYRTON, Esquire.) late of Beaumont Street, in the Parish of Saint Marylebone in the County of Middlesex, Widow, deceased, may be granted to MANSFIELD FORBES, of Bombay, Merchant, as one of the Attornies of EDWARD NUGENT and GEORGE DARDIS, Esquires, two of the Executors named in the said Testatrix's will, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 2d day of September, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given—That the sale of the Household Furniture and property, of the Honorable Wm. Newnham, Esq., is postponed until Wednesday, the 15th of October, proximo, previous to which date, due notice will be given and Catalogues issued by Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

N. B. The Carriages and Horses belonging to Mr. N. will be put up for sale at half past one P. M. on the first day's sale.

Nesbit Lane, September 13th, 1834.

FOR SALE.—The following new and interesting works:—

The Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, during his various campaigns, in *Asia* and Europe—Vol. 1st *(India)*.....Rs. 13
The Duke of Wellington's General Orders..... 12
Observation on....do....do..... 1½
The Military Catechism, (1833).... 1½
Percival, on the Disorders and Lamenesses of the Horse..... 10

A handsome copy of Sir W. Scott's Poetical Works, bound in half and Gilt, 12 vols. with notes and illustrations, the latest edition, just completed, by "Lockhart", embellished with elegant designs..... 55

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 12th Sept., 1834.

FOR SALE,

A CHOICE Collection of near two hundred Plants—Native and Exotics—to be sold in the Lot. For particulors, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nisbit Lane, 13th Sept. 1834.

BEER—To be old by Public Auction, on Monday the 15th Instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Godown below Messrs. SPRAGUE FRITH, AND CO'S Shop, a few Hogsheads of Beer recently imported per different Vessels from London.

Bombay, September 12th, 1834.

LOST,

ON Monday night, 8th inst. at Chowputty, a black Greyhound English Bitch, with a white tip on her tail. Whoever has found the same, and will return her to Messrs. YATES and Co., shall be rewarded.

Bombay, 12th September, 1834.

[illegible] for the present year may be, at an early period, made known at the Courier Office, that they may be corrected. And if any Gentleman whose name is not in the list of European inhabitants of the Island, will favor the Editor with a note stating the manner he would wish it should be inserted, it shall be accordingly by published

12th September, 1834.

THE change which has recently taken place in the local currency, having occasioned an important alteration in the adjustment of the accounts of the several departments under Government, Mr. J. MULLALY, of the Military Auditor General's Office, begs leave to intimate to the officers of this Establishment, that he has, in consequence, prepared a new set of Pay Tables for the Bombay Army.

The following table of Contents is published for information:—

No. 1. and 2, are Tables shewing the total amount of Regimental Pay and Allowances to the Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and privates of His Majesty's Dragoons, in Garrison and Field, in advance for a month of 30, and in arrears for 31 days.

Nos. 3 & 4..Do...do. H. M's. Infantry.
" 5 & 6..Do...Hon'ble Co's. Horse Art.
" 7 & 8..Do...do. Foot Artillery.
" 9 & 10..Do...do. Engineers.
" 11 & 12..Do...do. European Infantry.
" 13 & 14..Do...do. Golundauze Battn.
" 15 & 16..Do...do. Native Cavalry.
" 17 & 18..Do...do. do. Infantry.
" 19.....Table of Salaries and Personal Allowances to Staff officers in the Military Department, under the Presidency of Bombay.
" 20.....Tables of Gratuity, Half and Full Tentage, House and Horse allowance to the Commissioned officers, calculated for each day, for months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 21.....Table to facilitate the calculations for broken periods of all monthly allowances, from 4 annas to one thousand rupees, exhibiting the amount fo each day in months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 22.....Table shewing the amount of Net Pay to the different ranks of H. M.'s and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, from 1 to 31 days, by which all claims on account of broken periods should be regulated.
" 23.....Revised table of Clothing Stop pages, Tables of Grain Compensation, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, the work will contain an *Epitome* of such orders as relate to, and are strictly connected with, the Pay and Allowances of the Army; Forms of Abstracts and Muster Rolls, and of Certificates required by officers proceeding to Europe; together with such other matter as will render it a Compendious and Useful work of reference to Heads of Departments, Paymasters of corps, the officers of the Engineer and Commissariat Departments, etc. The Price of the work is fixed at Rupees 4 per copy, but as it will not be published until a sufficient number of Subscribers have been obtained, gentlemen wishing to possess a copy of it, are requested to give early intimation of their intention.

Letters to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. J. MULLALY, Military Auditor General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay,

Bombay, 13th September, 1834.

FOR Sale, *on moderate terms*—A suite of Bungalow Frames for covering 3 Tents, with stabling and cook rooms. For particulars, apply at the COURIER OFFICE.

ICE

WILL be delivered at the Office of Messrs. J. and M. NOWROJEE at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and the succeeding days at the same hours, to those persons who may send orders to the above place, the evening previous, in no less quantities than 28lbs. at the rate of seven Rupees, Cash, per Bombay maund. Orders to be directed to Mr. THOMAS P. SWETT.

Bombay, 12th September, 1834.

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, one Houses in Meadow Street.

Ditto one ditto in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Capt. Ross. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SONS, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 13th September 1834.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

...e,—A strong, well built Bulloc... ...gram; quite new, worthy the attention ...y person requiring a Vehicle of the ..., both an account of its superior build and cheapness; for further particulars—apply to Messrs. YATES, & Co.h

Bo m bay, 13t September, 1834.

MESSRS. JAMES COCKBURN AND CO., in returning their best acknowledgements to their Friends, both in the Civil, and Milit ry Services, for the extensive patronage which has been afforded to their Agency. take this opportunity of bringing more generally to the notice of Individuals and Families returning to Europe, that their Premises in London have accommodation for the receipt and care of baggage, which may be deposited in perfect security, and free of expence.

Their experience in Agency business now enables them to guarantee the utmost celerity in the execution of Commissions of every description, and the extent of their dealings the most advantagous rates of purchase that can possibly be secured. Their charges, have been materially reduced since the Establishment of their business, and as every article they ship is now entirely guaranteed in point of quality, no risk attaches to any orders with which they are favored. In Accoutrements and articles of equipment generally, Regimental, as well as personal, a very great saving is ensured by their employment.

From the unvarying testimonials in its favor, they feel justified in most strongly recommending the Beer of Messrs. Ind and Smith's for flavor, lightness, and the length of time it will keep good after bottling, its manufacture having been very greatly improved during the last two seasons.

All information relating to their business, may be obtained on application to their agent at Bombay, Mr. Grey, who, as usual, will receive and forward any Commissions, and transact all business connected with their Establishment.

11, *New Broad Street, London, April 15th*, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London ..... Rs. 450
Do ..... hhd ..... do 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each 20
Graham's Gin, at Rs. 18 per dozen
Sherry from WALKER and CO 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830 450
Do ..... do ..... in hhd 250
Sercial, in quarter cask 200

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth ..... Rs. 26 per doz.
Pale Sherry ..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints ..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

Bombay, 13th Sept., 1834.

TO BE LET—A house No. 35, in Meadow Street.

One ditto, at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

A House No. 80 in Rampart row just vacated by James Morley, Esq.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

NOTICE.—The Sale of the Oart called Sonwaddy, alias Caudawaddy, of two Wheels, situated without the Fort, in Girgaum, advertised for Monday, the 15th instant, is postponed to Thursday, the 18th instant.

The rest of the property will be sold as advertised.

Bombay, 12th September, 1834.

ખબર

નારીઅલીના•ઝાડોની•વાડી•એઽક•નાંમે શીનવાડી•તથા•ઝાડાવાડી•ઽરીનેબા•ઽહેછે• તે•શોમવારે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાં નીએે•વેચવા•શારૂ•છાપીરૂ•હતુ•તે•ફેરવીરૂછે ને•તરેશાપટવારે•તારીખ ૧૮ મીએે•વેચવા • શારૂ•મુઽરર•ઝીધુંછે ❀

બાકીની•મીલઽત•અગાઉ•છાપેલા•પરમાં ણે•વેચશે ❀

તારીખ ૧૨ મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

...ARY ACCOUTREMENTS ... the Latest Regulation— Consisting of Chacoes Infantry Swords, Epaulettes, Gold VellumLace, Ball Tufts, Hackle feathers, Brass Scabbards, are for sale at CURSETJEE BURJORJEE'S shop, in Hu...mum Street, No. 13, opposite to Messrs. Yates and Co's.

ALSO

Hodgson's Beer Bottled in Oct. last, at Rupees 4½ per dozen.

Old Sherry at 12 Rupees per dozen.

NOTICE is hereby given,—That FATTIMABOYE, the widow of DAWOOD ABDUL RAHIMON and SOOLAMON BIN ABDUL RAHIMON, the widow and Brother of the late Dawood Abdul Rahimon, deceased, have contracted with MANICKJEE CASSEEBA, a Hindoo of Bombay, inhabitant, to sell their piece of Vacant Ground, situate without the Fort, at Coombarwadda, containing about seventy feet in length and thirty three feet in breadth, on the East by the new public Road, on the West by the building of Vissram Dhobee, on the South, a Range of Sumsoodeen Pollowker, and on the North by the building of Carim Gowlee, late the property of ABDUL RAHIMON HUSSONJEE, deceased, if any person or persons have by any claims or demands of inheritance, mortgage &c. on the said vacant ground they are requested hereby to make the same known to the said Manickjee Casseeba, at his house, without the Fort, in Taylor's street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, and in default thereof, their claims shall be precluded therefrom and the said purchase will be completed. Dated this 11th day of September, 1834.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

ઽરાતમાબાઇ•તે•દાઉદ•અબદુલ•રેહેમાનની વીધવા•તથા•ઝુલેમાન•બીન•અબદુલ•રેહેમાં ન•એ•બંધે•વીધવા•તથા•બાઇ•મરનાર•દા ઉદ•અબદલ•રેહેમાનનાં•એકોએ•પોતાનો• ખાલી•જમીનનો•ઽરઽો•એઽ•શ્રી•બાઇરજોટ•ઝુ મારવાડામોછે•તે•માંણેઽજી•ઽાશીબા•શ્રી•મુ મબાઇનો•ફીનડુ•રેહેવાશીને•વેચાતો•આપવા નુ•શાદુ•ઝીધુંછે•તે•ભરતમો•આશરે•શીતેર• ઽુટ•લાંબી•તથા•તેતરીશ•ઽુટ•પોલીછે•તેની ઉગમેન•દશાએે•મોટો•નવો•રશતોછે•તથા• આઠમેન•દશાએે•વીશતમ•ધોલીની•મીલઽ તછે•તથા•દખેન•દશાએે•રામઝુદીનુ•મતલબ ની•ચાલછે•તથા•ઉતર•દશાએે•ઽરીમ•ગવ લીની•મીલઽતછે•તે•અગાઉ•મરનાર•અબ દુલ•રેહેમાન•હશનજીની•મીલઽત•હતી—એ ઉપર•હરએઽ•લોઽ•અથવા•લોઽોનો•ગીરવી અથવા•વારશો•અથવા•બીજી•ઽાંઇ•રીતનો દાવો•અથવા•માંગણ•પોચતુ•હોએતો•તેનાં ઓને•જાણ•ઽરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની• મુદતમો•એજ•માંણેઽજી•ઽાશીબાને•હેનુ•વે ચ્હર•બાઇરજોટ•શીપી•વારનાં•મોહોલામોછે• તોહોં•બહેર•ઽરે•એમ•ઽરેઆમો•યુઽશેતો• પછી•ઽોઇનો•દાવો•ચાલશે•નહી•તથા•એ• વેચાંણ•ઽબુલ•થશે—તારીખ ૧૧ મી•શપતે મબર ૧૮૩૪ ❀

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London.:—

Pale Sherry, in quarts at	22	Rs.	per	doz.
Ditto, in pints "	12	"	"	
Brown Sherry, in quarts "	22	"	"	
2nd Growth Claret " "	20	"	"	
Ditto ditto, in pints "	11	"	"	
Old Madeira, in quarts "	21	"	"	
Bucellas " "	18	"	"	
Hock " "	18	"	"	
Cognac Brandy " "	15	"	"	
Old Pale Brandy " "	18	"	"	
Whiskey " "	18	"	"	
Ditto, in pints "	10	"	"	
Old Rum, " quarts "	14	"	"	
Geneva " " "	12	"	"	

Bombay, 13th Sept, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine, in quarts ..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto, in pints ..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret, in quarts, Rs. 15. do

Bombay, 13th Sept., 1834.

E. BUTLER AND SONS' SHERRY.

A Small batch of very superior Golden Sherry, from the above House, is on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, at Rupees 20 per dozen.—*Cash.*

Bombay, 13th Sept., 1834.

CURRICLE HARNESS.

A VERY superior set for sale.—Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at Mr. GREY'S office.

Ash Lane, 13th September, 1834.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity of the above Beer, of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead. *Ash Lane, 13th Sept.*, 1834.

THE
UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR
LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS,
ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN,
IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ANNUITIES,
And for the Purchase and Sale of Reversions and Annuities.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1834.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
IN 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, TO BE AUGMENTED IN AMOUNT AND NUMBER, IF FOUND NECESSARY.

Five per cent. to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, and Interest on the amount of the Deposit to be paid to each Shareholder from the time of making such Deposit.

Apply to Messrs. LAGSHAW AND CO. Calcutta.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE BOUNTY HALL, 401 Tons, HARDING, Commander, has a poop, and will sail in October. Apply to Captain HARDING, at the Office of DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 13th September, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 850 tons, Captain STOCKLEY, is expected here about the end of this month, and will be despatched early in November.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 13th Sept, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE CHARLES KERR, 500 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be dispatched to London early in October, and call on the Coast for Passengers as such offer. Carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 13th September, 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co. Carries a Surgeon.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE HECTOR, 400 Tons, with all despatch. Has excellent accommodation, —Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, and Co.

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…already seventy nine in …didates cannot be admitted …he equality amongst the …most singular points. We …reek boy who he was, and on …ish boy answering "The son …in a sneering tone, the Greek …m- and struck the Turk in the face …of his hand! There is a finer school …miles from Cairo, but the boys are there …are studying for particular professions; …ne one we saw, their choice of a profession …been made. These schools alone would be …nt to stamp Mahomed Ali as a liberal and …eat man, and I am quite astonished at the little mention made of them by other travellers. The Police of Cairo is excellent, and wonderfully vigilant. No riot can last an instant without both parties being led off to answer next day before the Lieut Governor (Habeeb Pacha) for their conduct. One old man we hired for a porter was actually taken away to answer charges made by his Wife for not performing his domestic duties regularly! We visited the citadel in the 25th, and received great attention from Hubeeb Pacha, who was transacting business in public, in a very elegant room. He is a very gentlemanly fold man, said to be a Jew by birth, and has risen entirely by his own talents. He gave us Pipes and Coffee, and desired his own personal *Janissary* to shew us every thing worthy of being seen, and to accept of no reward (Bukshish) as he valued his head! In fact, notwithstanding all we have heard, many Englishmen might take a few hints here, in propriety and courtesy of conduct. The Lieut. Governor said all young men should travel, and *he* had no doubt the superiority of Englishmen generally, might be traced to their fondness for seeing all parts of the world. A case was decided in our presence, honorable alike to the old Pacha and to the new order of things in this country. A Christian Woman, who lived with some person, was brought up with a child in her arms which she stated had been found at her master's door, and which some of the inferior Turkish authorities wished to take from her and make a Mossulman; The Pacha (Habeeb) instantly demanded if there were any proofs of the child being a Mossulman, and on hearing not, he desired the child to be returned to the Woman (who was strongly suspected of being the mother of it) and that no one should attempt to molest her. We saw the well, called "Joseph's Well" in the Citadel, but none of us were particularly struck with it. The room in which Mahomed Ali receives strangers when he is residing in Cairo, is very elegant, and another room in the citadel in which Habeeb Pacha was sitting, is also very handsomely and comfortably arranged. The remains of Saladin's Hall in the citadel is also well worth seeing, and a small but beautiful marble building close to it, is one of the most elegant things I have ever seen. The citadel is a place of no strength, but does well to overawe the population of Cairo, and I perceived the guns over the Town were all of heavy calibre, and well mounted on Iron Gun carriages. The view from the citadel is very fine indeed, infinitely superior to that from the Pyramids. The road leading up to the Citadel in which the Beys were slaughtered, is just such a place as has been usually described—steep and rocky, with high walls on either side. Mahomed Ali's excuse seems to me ample, however we may shudder at the horrible alternative to which he was reduced. He heard the Beys had decided on his death, indeed there is no doubt they had, and therefore he decided that he should live, and they should die. Captain Sherer (in "Scenes and Impressions") has painted Mahomed Ali as the villian he believed him to be when he had his Interview, but our party one and all, agreed we had never seen a man whose personal appearance indicated less the tyrant and oppressor as he has been depicted. Cairo looks an immense City when seen from the Citadel, and is said to contain 300,000 people, but I should say this was under the population, and that 400,000 is nearer the mark. The Bazars are constantly filled with a dense crowd, and in the outlets, the people seem to be very numerous. The people are a remarkably good looking race, and I have seldom seen so many fair and pretty Women, altho' the great majority of them are of the lower classes, and *many* of them cover all their face but the eyes. The women seem to be to the men as 2 to 1. The men are well made, particularly about the legs, even the least boys have elegant legs! I do not believe there is anything in the world that cannot be had for purchase in Cairo. Good Bazars of course you have seen in Persia, but I had never seen in the East any thing like these I have seen here. The regularity and extreme cleanliness of the streets, is admirable. No bad smells, even in the most unfrequented places. The houses are, however, generally mean in the exterior, but inside I dare say they are good, for we live in a perfect palace, the entrance to which is through a long narrow entry, like some I remember in Belfast, in which two persons can hardly pass, and yet there are marble Floors and baths, and plate glass Windows in it! The rooms are 40 by 20 (5 of them) and 20 feet high. We visited the Pyramids yesterday, and were all of us disappointed. Their magnitude is indeed quite awful, but there is nothing else to be admired, and the interior will never repay the labour and annoyance of diving into them. We (all) ascended in about eight minutes The ascent is nothing; and I think the descent still easier, and you know my nerve on ascending heights is very indifferent. The pyramids are, you already know, great squares of 750 feet in the base, and 460 feet in perpendicular elevation. The steps are reckoned from 204 to 210, and amongst them I did not see, and I most particularly observed and *measured*, above 3 or 4 that were less than two feet broad, and the majority were nearly 3, and the average of the whole about 2½ feet in breadth. This you will find very different from most accounts, but E. and myself went, measure in hand, determined to decide the matter, and you may therefore rely on these dimensions. The height of the steps, except in 3 or 4 places, is never more than three feet, and generally very much less. The breadth of the steps is such as to make the most nervous person feel perfectly safe. The ascent is by the angle of the pyramid, and there is a resting place about half-way up, which is about sixteen feet square, where the Saracens threw stones down in their attempt to destroy this Pyramid. The most striking view of the pyramid is to stand near the centre, and about twenty yards from the base, and look directly upwards to the summit. The vastness and grandeur of the structure, is then seen with the greatest effect; but from other points I cannot say they appear to me at all wonderful. The great Sphinx in front of the second pyramid is a very coarse unsightly figure, with the features of a Negro, and I saw nothing to admire in it. There are numerous remains of smaller pyramids, Tombs, &c., some of which are decorated inside with curious figures, engaged in all sorts of domestic affairs. The most singular of which, is a cow giving birth to a calf. There are also men working a Wine press, persons slaughtering an Ox, Women churning, persons dancing, &c. all admirably executed, infinitely superior to the Grottoes of Beni Hassan which our party …praised by others. After descending …(called Cheops) the view from which is nothing remark-

…able, we penetrate… …scends for about 10… …square. After this, the… …high to climb up, and the… …gentle in its slope, leads into… …dust, heat, and filth, is abomin… …thing but honour to be gained … …cond pyramid is inaccessible, at … …account of the coating which fills up the steps … …the top. There are two beautiful Sarcophagi lyi… …near the Sphinx, which have been lately discover… …in a Tomb very deep in the rock, and brought up fo… …the purpose of being removed to Europe. They ar… …of granite, polished in the most beautiful manner; an… …a female figure represented in a kneeling posture i… …both of them, is quite exquisite. The owner (Mr… …Piozin) is said to have defaced the Hieroglyphic In… …scription on them after taking a copy in order to in… …crease their value! The inscription is certainly defa… …ced, but I can scarcely have imagined any educated per… …son of the present day, guilty of such intense barba… …rity. There is nothing else worthy of observation… …near the pyramids. The distance from the bank of… …the Nile is as near as possible five miles by the road, … …which winds very considerably, but not more than … …four miles as the crow flies. The distance from Cairo … …to the river is about 3½ miles, I therefore conclude … …that those who have mentioned the pyramids were 9 … …or 10 miles distant, meant from the city of Cairo, and … …if so, it would be as near as possible correct. Durin… …the inundation it is necessary to proceed along th… …Bunds which cross the plain, and the distance ma… …be increased even threefold. The plain between th… …River Nile and the pyramids is one entire sheet … …cultivation, intersected with numerous canals and the … …crops, more particularly white clover, are as fine as it … …is possible to conceive. The Nileometer for measuring the rise of the river, consists of a square shaft, or … …Chamber, sunk to the depth of about thirty fee… …into the earth, and which has two openings shu… …with gratings communicating with the river, with a … …graduated stone pillar rising from the centre. When … …we saw it (29th March) there was about twelve feet … …of the pillar still under water, and the marks on the … …walls of the shaft, shewed a rise of about 12… …feet more, which agrees with the accounts published. … …That is to say, the river has got to fall 12 feet before … …it is at its lowest, and then it rises 24 or 25 feet … …at Cairo. I was much disappointed with the Tombs of … …the Caliphs, of which we have all seen such grand … …views in drawings. They are greatly inferior to many … …Mahomedan buildings of a similar nature in India. The … …Tombs of the *Pachas* are very singular. The rooms in … …which they stand are fitted up with Chandeliers and … …elegant Turkey carpets, and one of them would make … …a very handome Drawing room. In speaking of the … …Pyramids, I forgot to mention, that a poor young Englishman lost his life in 1832, by falling from one, … …to the summit of which he ascended by being foolhardy, and attempting to skip down it as down a flight … …of stairs. One stumble is of course certain death, fo… …there cannot be a hope of the body being arrested in its … …progress to the bottom. The angle the sides make … …with the ground, is 52°. There are wonderful improvements going on around Cairo in all directions, and in … …ten years, should the present system continue, it must … …become a splendid sample of an Eastern City. One … …mosque with a Fountain attached to it, where all passers by are served with delicious water gratis, out of … …neat brass cups, is most worthy of being seen. It … …was lately built by the Pacha, in memory of his son … …Toussan Pacha, who died very suddenly under singular … …circumstances. He (Toussan P.) had received a beautiful Circassian girl from Constantinople, and on the … …evening they first met, have, both died very suddenly, … …it was given out, of Cholera. Ibrahim Pacha's (Mahomed Ali's only and *adopted* son) Palace is a fine, … …but curious building. The exterior is spoiled by some … …very paltry painting, but two rooms of 210 feet by 55, … …with marble floors and pillars, are really magnificent. … …There is one smaller room, about 60 feet square, with a … …most beautiful marble fountain in it, and the … …part of it, fitted up with splendid embroider… …niture, Turkey Carpets and Window Curtains, … …conveys an idea of magnificence and comfort … …I have never seen equalled. Some of the other apartments are handsome, and the view from one looking … …over the gardens and Nile is quite lovely. The residence of the Ladies is about 400 yards from that of this … …H but we were not invited to inspect it. Ibrahim … …Pacha now commands in Syria, and I presume the … …greater part of his establishment is there also, as I … …would not give 100 Rupees for the best Horse we saw … …in his stud here. Many of them we were told however, were at grass. Ibrahim Pacha's gardens on the … …Island of Khoda, and separated from the Palace by a … …narrow branch of the river, are very beautiful, although … …it is only four years since they were commenced. One … …was formed by a Scotch gardener, and the other by a … …Frenchman, and it is really difficult to say which is … …most to be admired. They are kept in the highest … …order and laid out with much taste. Mahomed Ali's … …own Palace is a mean building, but the garden, of which … …we have only yet had a glimpse, is said to be very fine, … …and a Pavilion in it where he gives grand entertainments, is also considered magnificent. His Highness … …intends to build a grand Palace very near the site of … …the present one, which stands on the bank of the river … …about three miles N. of Cairo. There is a fine broad … …road so much raised as never to be under water, and … …planted with trees on each side, leads the whole away … …from Cairo to Shoobrah. The view in returning from … …Shoobrah to Cairo looking towards the City with the … …Pyramids on the right, is one of the finest things I have … …ever seen. The modern Traveller gives the circumference of the city of Cairo at seven miles, but it must … …be much nearer twenty miles, fifteen or sixteen at the … …least: one of the most singular things we have seen … …here, is the hatching of Chickens by heat. There is … …a narrow passage with fires lighted in it and recesses … …like ovens on each side, in which many thousand Eggs … …are placed. These ovens communicate by a little opening … …with a place into which the chickens run or are led, … …the moment they are hatched, and they are sold from … …thence, at the rate of 8 for one piastre, 160 for one … …Dollar. The usual time for hatching the Eggs is 21 … …days. The cheapness of living and the scarcity of … …money in this country, is nearly incredible. Including … …13 Dollars which went entirely to pay the hire of … …servants, I have only spent 43 dollars since I left … …Bombay, up to this present day, and this includes the … …hire of Camels from Cossier, guides and Donkeys at … …Thebes, Boats on the Nile, and all table expences!!! … …and I have never lived better in my life. Not one of … …the party have spent 50 dollars. I will now give you … …a short sketch of our journey, having *for the present* … …disposed of the metropolis and its neighbourhood. In … …one month and thirteen days from leaving Bombay, … …we had seen all the wonders of Thebes, Karnac, &c., … …and were under weigh with a flowing sheet for Keneh … …where we stopped to view the beautiful remains of the … …Temple of Denderah. The little time we occupied, … …which was most ample for see… …as to the great delay it … …surdity of what is so often s… …ney. Had the wind not … …failed us, or rather had it not come very strong against … …us, we should have reached Cairo precisely six days … …after Burnes left it, although he gave up his visit to … …Upper Egypt… …avoid day; and as it was, we were …

…announce the death …Bewulkur, the accredited …ne Angria of Colaba. The …nger brother of Venayeck …wan of Angria, who had intrust…r of his master, the affairs of the …displayed great zeal and activity in …nce of his duties, and spared no pains …the good will of his employer and that of …er Brother, the Dewanjee. He was beloved by …bjects of Colaba. His death was caused by an …eterate ulcer which, notwithstanding the advice of physicians, proved fatal to him; and on Tuesday the 14th of Shravan Vud, he departed this life, to the regret of all who knew him, aged 42 years.

On the demise of this good man it was the wish of his Widow to perform Suttee, but this was stremuously opposed by his Brother Babajee the Dewan at Angria's Court—this act of itself, we imagine, exonerates the Dewan from blame in the recent Suttee at Rew Dunda—in fact, we have ascertained that Babajee was in no-wise implicated in that affair—he was in attendance on his sick brother, who died the same evening as Bhow Narrain Khuttree, and was not aware of the intention of the Widow of the latter to perform Suttee, or would have equally exerted himself as on the above occasion to have prevented it.—*Durpun, September* 12.

CAIRO,—APRIL 1ST 1834,

I have an hour to spare, and cannot do better than write you a letter on the chance of its reaching you by the Calcutta Steamer! or any other opportunity. I wrote you a note by Capt. A., and enclosed it to B., and I hope it may have reached you ere this does. Cairo is a very pleasant place to reside in, and so far from the climate being bad or disagreeable, it is now as cold as we had it in S. in February, 1832, and the air is pure and very refreshing. The Thermometer at 12 P. M. has been in the *six* days we have spent here, 81° 70° 65° 62° 63° and 61°. The first day there was a little touch of the "Kamseen," or Hot Wind, and in the second day, heavy rain; since which, every day has been delightful. We saw the Pacha two days ago, and were all much pleased with him. He is a fine, bale old man, and so far from being repulsive in his appearance and manner, has a singularly mild address and sweet smile. He is the same age as the Duke of Wellington, and I should say his constitution is much better than that of his Grace. He asked very few questions about India, having doubtless had plenty of information on all points connected with that country, but made numerous enquiries on the subject of China from Mr. J——who had an opportunity of giving him (the Pacha) a little *butter*, by telling His H. the Chinese only wanted a Prince like himself to be a great nation! The Pacha … for the Education of all classes and castes of boys, will delight you, if ever you come by this route, and the old gentlemen spoke of them—as well he may—with evident pride

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…eptember, 1834. …ernor in Council has …ler Houghton, assist- …the Indian navy audit …on sick certificate, with …s, for a period of two …t Jameson to officiate …ce.

…tember, 1834. …ernor in Council has …hipman J. Bird of the …s leave on sick certifi-

…ARTMENT. …September, 1834. …overnor in Council has …deputy accountant …in the …the

…in Council, …Sec. to Govt.

…for clo- …r two …private

…general …nting leave …ccinator, Poona …on medical certificate, …Surgeon Leggett, to act as …further orders, is confirmed.

…875.—The Right Honorable the Governor in …cil has been pleased, by a resolution passed in …judicial department under date the 30th ultimo, …ppoint subedar Shaik Ismail, of the 9th regiment …ve infantry, to command the sebundies in the …t zilla, and to direct that, his name be struck off the strength of the army.

No. 376.—The following appointment is made:—

26th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant R. J. Crozier to be quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, *vice* Holmes deceased.—Date of appointment, 9th August, 1834.

No. 377.—Assistant surgeon J. Don…r, D acting deputy medical storekeeper and staff surgeon, Poona, is confirmed in that situation, *vice* Carstair… proceeded to Europe.

No. 378.—Surgeon R. Pinhey, garrison surgeon of Bombay, having obtained the permission of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief of the Garrison, to proceed to the Deccan on the 10th instant, with leave of absence on private affairs, for six weeks, surgeon J. …. Walker is appointed to conduct his duties, during his absence.

No. 379.—The following promotions and alterations are made;—

2nd regiment light cavalry.

Captain H. Grant, having resigned on the 24th June 1832, prior to his promotion on the 2nd November 1832, his commission of captain to be cancelled, and lieutenant A. Urquhart to be captain, *vice* Illingworth promoted.—Date of rank, 2nd Nov. 1832.

Adjutant of rank.

Lieutenant P. G. Dallas, and cornet *I.* Prescott to take rank, in succession to Grant resigned.—Do. 29th June, 1832.

Promotion.

Cornet C. F. Jackson to be lieutenant, *vice* Urquhart promoted.—Do. 2nd Nov. 1834.

other party who very thing, that is om Cossier to Luxor journey is as B. said, ve made fifty, more com- ts are bad—very inconvenient icult to lace from the height of ng persons who understand the mat- Double poled Rowties would be in- ry superior in every respect, if they have a little ring attached all round to be pegged down, although they might not look quite so grand in the Desert! We had always to pitch the Bechobas ourselves, and this is not pleasant after a long fatiguing march, but our servants were engaged in providing dinner, a matter of infinitely more vital importance to all hungry travellers. We got excellent Camels at Cossier at ¾ of a dollar each from that place to Luxor, and although we were all unprovided with ropes or Salectahs, the people put on the Baggage so well, that not one load fell off in five days march, or was the smallest article missing. We divided the 110 miles, which it very nearly is, from Cossier to Luxor into five days marches, and by this means did it luxuriously: but of course it can be done in much less at the pleasure of the parties travelling. The riding Camels are very docile and good, but they do not move above 3½ miles an hour. I would strongly advise all travellers to bring a light Camel saddle with good cushions, and a pair of leather gaiters, reaching above the knee, to preserve more particularly the calf of the leg which is otherwise chafed in a manner not easily described. The price of Passage by the steamer is so very high, that passengers are entitled to much consideration, and I should therefore strongly recommend a request to be made by future voyagers for permission to have one three dozen case more added to their Baggage. The twelve boxes would never exceed *half a ton*, which can never be of consequence in such a Vessel, and there is plenty of spare room already for stowage. I will send you a list of what our party agreed upon were the best stores to lay in for the journey, but I may here observe, that no man who appreciates the value of Beer should start with less than six dozen Pints of that interesting tipple, which he will find most grateful on all occasions. At Luxor there is excellent bread, butter, milk, and eggs to be had, and tolerably good mutton, but for fruit or any other luxuries which other travellers have been fortunate to find, I saw none. We occupied a capital house capable of accommodating 20 persons, and which was either built or fitted up by the French officers who were employed in removing the Obstacle (Obelisk) as the old Lady in London called it, and for which we paid no rent! We sent a man on from Cossier with a letter to the Agent at Keneh from the Governor and Agent at Cossier, ordering two Boats to be sent to Thebes, where we found there on our arrival. We paid thirty five Habon Dollars *for the two* (17½ each) and a demurrage of ¾ of a dollar per diem on each as long as we remained at Thebes, but no demurrage for the days we halted on the river. Our Boat measured 79 feet all over and the other 72, and they accomodated three gentlemen each most comfortably, with their Servants and Baggage. What shall I say about Karnac, Luxor, Medinet. Habon, &c.? Only that they must be seen to be appreciated. All attempted descriptions are incorrect, tame, and stupid. Hamilton is by far the best authority, and nearest the truth. Richardson is generally very incorrect, and others scarcely worthy of mention. Karnac is the finest of all the remains so stupendous, so elegant, so full of spirit. that it makes the beholder inwardly curse the Barbarians who could in their zeal, destroy so much beauty and perfection. In looking at the Hall of Columns at Karnac, and Medinet Habon which is scarcely inferior, I experienced that sensation in the fullest degree, which many have so often attempted to describe, a hopelessness of ever being able to see all its beauties, as if a task far above my abilities had been assigned to me. Thousands of groups, containing millions of Figures, all executed with such spirit and truth, that, after having withstood the ruthless of the Barbarian, and the decay of three thousand , they seem starting into life before you, and for an instant leave you in doubt as to the precise action in which they are engaged. In the great Hall at Karnac there are 134 columns. The largest of them are eleven feet in *diameter* and seventy high, and the smallest are eight. Notwithstanding their gigantic dimensions, there is so much elegance and lightness in the whole structure, that it is only after you have measured some of the fragments you are convinced, of the vastness of the whole. There are two obelisks standing at Karnac, the larger of which is nine feet square at the Base, and seventy feet high, cut out of a single block of granite, and adorned on all sides with the most beautiful hieroglyphics carved deeply into the stone, and looking as if it was finished yesterday. The other is smaller by a few feet, but the figures on it are far more beautiful. There are the remains of three others on the ground, the upper fragment of one of which, measures 34 feet long, and 7 feet in square. This one it is said, was broken by a Frenchman 10 years ago in attempting to take it down! The most beautiful of all the obelisks is the one however, at the entrance to Luxor, and the fellow of which, has lately been removed to Paris. The one which remains, has been offered repeatedly to the British Government, but although offers have been made to convey it to England for £15,000, the Nation it is said, cannot afford to pay that sum. It is not known how many obelisks formerly existed, but the fact of several having been conveyed to Rome and Greece, and also to lower Egypt and other places, proves these wonderful works were once very numerous. The two sitting Figures, named by some vulgar Englishman Shamy and Dainy, but by the Arabs, called "Salamat," from their being supposed to salute the morning, did not even interest me! Their vast proportions are indeed most wonderful, and had we not visited the other wonders of Thebes first, I might have been astonished, and marvelled at what giant race could have erected them, but the grandeur and beauty of Karnac had left no place for such sensations. Next to Karnac and Medinet Habon. The Manoueum. The Tombs of the Kings, and Luxor are most worthy of being seen. The latter can be seen any morning, or mornings, before breakfast, without interfering with the arrangements of the day, as the House in which we lived is actually built on the top of a part of it. In going to the Tombs of the Kings I strongly recommend riding to the base of the hills directly behind the Mannonium, and from thence a walk of one mile will bring you to the entrance of the Caves. This plan saves a hot and very disagreeable ride of five miles round the Hills, Gaornoo, or as it is called "Kuser El Goornoo," will not in my opinion repay a visit, although it is admired by some. The Northern Dair is a very beautiful little ruin, and in every direction around it you will have an opportunity of seeing the poor remains of humanity in the shape of mummies torn legs, arms, heads, bodies, &c sake of the few trifles their depositories for the which they were decorated. I saw one woman and one little girl quite entire, even to the nails of their feet, which were dyed with herna, but although the features were as complete as at the hour of death, their bodies and those of *all* other mummies, are so m ons used in preservin volting. The Tombs of and beautiful, their but to my mind nothing is familar objects which are and brought to your view. most beautifully shaped Harps, litters precisely like those o Ploughing, sowing grain, Fishing Playing Football, and the most Furniture, such as Couches, Chairs, ces' cave I admire most. We met wi Scotch gentleman of fortune, who has years to copying the groupes of Figures i ples and in the Caves, and who was resid cave No. 2. We dined with him, and had an excel dinner, in good style, and we afterwards slept in No. 1. When a party can meet with such a Host as Mr. Hay, the first part of an arrangement is very agreeable, but altho' I feel deeply the honour we all joined in taking our repose in such Classic shades, I would nevertheless strongly advise all persons to avoid the second. We left Luxor on the morning of the 14th and reached Keneh that evening having had a fair wind We remained at Keneh nearly, two days to recruit our supplies, and to see Denderah. With all deference to the great and *little* authorities who have thought so lightly of the Temple of Denderah, all our party rank it next after Karnac, and very little, if at all inferior to it. The entrance Hall, or Portico, in which is the celebrated Zodiac which has caused so much discussion, the staircase and figures on it, and the room in which the dying scene of the Hero is represented, are quite sufficient in themselves to establish the merits of Denderah far above all petty attempts at detraction. The Hero is pourtrayed as sick, dying, dead, and embalmed. The dying scene is terrific in the extreme. The fearful grasping of the hands, the pressure of the toe in mortal agony against the couch, and the look of hopeless terror cast over the shoulder at the instant when the spirit seems about to depart from its frail mansion, are all admirably conceived and executed, with a vigour and truth which strikes the beholder with awe. If no other vestige of Denderah remained, this room alone would stamp its claim to unqualified admiration. The Standard Bearers on the staircase are also most beautiful specimens of art. The signs of the Zodiac are very distinct, with the exception of the Club, and although it is quite impossible to say for what purpo-es they have been intended, it is impossible any reflecting person can admit that their appearance there is the result of chance. The centre compartment in the Hall where the Zodiac is found, is singularly beautiful. Nothing can exceed the manner in which the 21 extended Vultures are executed; the forms and faces of those female figures on the left of the entrance, are quite perfect. These three are the only figures out of many *millions* that have not been defaced by the Barbarians! When you visit Karnac you will observe one small low temple to the south west of the great one, which very much resembles the one at Budraseer! Dr. Richardson says, it was intended for very disgraceful purposes, but we could not discover on what grounds the learned gentleman rests this decision. This is the most rambling and unsatisfactory letter I have ever written, but what I have seen is all so worthy of description, that the mind is distracted by the thousand remarks which might be made on the subject, and I have come to the decision that those only who executed such astonishing works could have been capable of describing them One other remark I will make,—that out of thousands and millions of figures, not one mistake or attempt at erasure can be traced! Well may Buckingham say "that the Armies of the Egyptians must have been sculptors and their Peasa Painters!" The Nile is infinitely inferior in magnitude and all the attributes of a great river to the Indus, but still there is much resemblance between Sinde and Egypt. There are no Forests in Egypt and few trees except the date, of which there are numerous large groves. We saw some excellent gardens at Keneh, Girgeh Siout and the other places producing Peaches, and Figs, Oranges, in abundance. The River did not rise to its proper level last year, and therefore the cultivation was not so extensive as it generally is. The Persian wheel and the lever are in general use for irrigating the fields. The Cows are remarkably fine, and precisely such as we have in England, whilst the Buffaloes are exactly like those of India. The Boats and Boatmen on the Nile are even inferior to those on the Indus, so that I had done our friends there an injustice in setting them down as the most ignorant, lazy, and insubordinate men of their class in the world. We have been fortunate in meeting every where on our journey with the utmost civility and attention, but the people about Thebes are no very trustworthy, and it is as well for Europeans not to go much amongst them alone. They lately murdered a French officer who was out shooting, for the sake of his Guin. They have also murdered several of the new *(Arab)* Governors given them by Mahomed Ali. I intend going by Candia and Greece; but you shall hereafter have a connected account of all I have seen, and may see.

HINTS FROM TRAVELLERS THROUGH EGYPT.

Before leaving Judda, procure about three hundred Piastres in exchange for dollars, from the native Agent, Mallem Gousaff. This is not only a great saving, but change is not procurable in Upper Egypt. At Cosseir a house capable of accommodating 6 persons was procured for us by the Agent Syud Hussain, and as the owner would not receive money for the use of it, we repaid his civility by a small looking Glass, a Bottle of Pickles, and two of Brandy, which things were thankfully received. Camels were provided for us by an order from the Turkish foreman (Hossein Bey Aga) at the very moderate rate of ¾ of a dollar each, to Luxor, and we found that five Camels were ample for each Gentleman, exclusive of two for Tents. The Baggage was so well secured by the Arabs in their own way, that not one single load fell off in a journey of 110 miles, nor was the smallest article missing. No supplies at Cossier, except Fowls, Eggs, tolerable bread, and lean, but well tasted mutton. The water not drinkable. A very light Camel saddle with good cushions made to fasten on the common saddle with which all Camels are provided, and a pair of Leather gaiters to prevent the leg being chafed, will add much to the comfort of this journey. Left Cossier on the 3d March, at 3 P. M. and reached "Bir Anglaise", eleven miles, at 6½ P. M. where we dined and slept. 4th March started at 9 A. M. and reachd the Wells of Syad Suliman, at 1½ P. M. Water in the Well drinkable, but smell bad. Halted half an hour to let the Baggage, which had started with us, close up, and to eat some tiffin. Marched again at 2 o'clock P. M. and reached "Abouzeran," at 6 P. M. No water—Thermometer this day one hour after Sunrise 54°. Distance marched, nearly thirty miles. 5th March. Set off at 8½ A. M. having sent forward half of the servants and Baggage at 6 A. M. with one of the Tents, and orders to pitch it and prepare dinner, which we found a capital arrangment. At 11 A. M. ascended the Ghaut which is steep and narrow, and at 12 P. M. halted at a Cave on the right of the road to rest ourselves and eat some tiffin. Set off again at 12½ and descended the Ghaut We found tolerable

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* A party for comfort should consist of three persons, and the articles marked can then be divided amongst them. If the supplies we intrusted to the care of Servants they will soon disappear.

one, and H. H. intends building a new Palace on the same site. We saw lots of Crocodiles in the Nile near Keneh, Girgeh, &c. but they, are very wary, and we never got a chance of killing them. We have seen little or no Game in Egypt. Fish is so scarce in the river, that we only had it three or four times, and very indifferent. If you come to Europe, you must come by this route Any person who goes by Sea loses a gratification, perhaps greater than all the rest of his life yields. Three is the best number to travel together. It suits Tents, Boats, &c, better than any other number. Servants are easily procured; six dollars per month, if going *towards* their own Home, and ten if going from it, are the established charges. It is besides customary to feed them. Three dollars per month for a common servant to assist the others, carry a Gun when shooting, &ca. Our party consisted of P, L., E., P. & Mr. G, a London Merchant, and myself—and we get on remarkably well together. E. is an excellent and worthy fellow as ever lived. The climate is delightful—Thermometer generally under 65° at 12 *P. M.* and I cannot in any way account for the absurd and unfounded reports we heard in India, and which frightened several Passengers from coming in the Steamer—H. amongst the rest. Colonel . . The Consul tells me this season does not differ from others, as I particularly asked him. Yet B., H., S., and J. &ca. proceeded direct to Suez, through fear of the climate, and lost all the wonders and sights by so doing. We had a dreadful hurricane this day on the Nile, and must have gone over had one sail been set; as it was, for some seconds we were in *extreme* danger. The air was purple coloured, and the dust *nearly* as bad as on the Indus. The river is, however, seldom above 300 or 400 yards broad, so you feel secure of reaching land sans pelf and sans kit! I must now conclude, and beg you will kindly remember me to all friends. The storm has now lasted 18 hours, and we are moored under a high bank; fortunately the Thermometer keeps very low.

Let it be known to all, that it is the most absurd and expensive plan imaginable, for persons coming by the Steamer, to bring servants with them at the exhorbitant wages (30's, 400, and 500 Rupees) they demand. —They are useless on board, except to those who are obliged to have a man to put on their shirt and wash their feet; and good servants can always be procured at Mocha, Juddah, and Cossier at 6 dollars per month. In Cairo, servants who speak French and Italian are always to be had. E. and P. took 2 very decent men to Syria at 6 and 10 dollars per month, and we have two with us at 6 dollars each. Arabic is the most useful language next to French, in Egypt, and the colloquial I find, much to my surprize, very easy. Every man should acquire it a little before he leaves India. Wilkinson (the learned writer on Hieroglyphics) is now publishing a "Guide through Egypt." Vocabulary, &c. of which I will send copies to you and H. The price is to be moderate, and it will be a very useful and interesting work. The dollar passes at Juddah for 26 Piastres, at Thebes for 18, and at Cairo for 1[illegible] The Venition for 44 or 45, and the Sovereign for [illegible] The Dollar is therefore the best money to [illegible] think *you* can make a very fair compilation of [illegible]nts out of my letters, and send it to the newspapers.

THE TIGHT LITTLE I LAND.

INSCRIBED TO THE BENGAL STEAM COMMITTEE.

Come Charley Greenlaw—now no more of your jaw
Thus speaking in praise of Quoie Hy land,
You'll prove but a dreamer, in starting your Steamer,
Any where but from this our own Island;
O 'tis a nice little Island
A right little, tight little Island,
All India round
Not a spot can be found
For Steamers so apt as this Island—

Our emolument clutch man, King Billy the Dutchman,
Cried d — n it, I don't much like my land:
I'm sure t'would be wise, to leave these Quoie Hys
And live on yon beautiful Island,
Says he, 'tis a snug little Island:
I *must* scare the Ducks on that Island
In a Steamer I'll jump
And there I'll be plump
And kick up a Dust in that Island,

But party deceit—helped the great man to cheat
The Traitors they all did decry land.
"Quite out of the way—is that Isle of Bombay
"No steamer should start from the Island,"
O t'was a villainous Island!
A Rascally, Radical Island!
Turton, Prinsep and Kid
Not a pice would they bid
If Steaming commenced in the Island

The Bishop and Billy, both talked and wrote silly
The Calcutta Committee they'd by stand;
And deemed it a joke, for Steamers to smoke,
From so wretched a place as our Island.
Though right in the way stood the Island!
They swore (just to diddle the Island)
That the further you roam
Is the shortest way home
So Calcutta and Galle—'gainst the Island.

Deciding by water—the longer's—the shorter,
Their teamer they start from Quoie Hy land
To raise now their name, in the Annals of Fame
And ruin the Trade of the Island—
Yet they wished for the *coin* of the Island!
No Insolvents are we on the Island!
But their boiler they burned
And their Steamer returned,
And loud laughed the Lads of the Island—

Now they try her again, and we hope o'er the main,
The Forbes may speed intercourse by land,
But why in a pet err and decide not a better
Should she take for the Lads of the Island—
The scheme took its rise in this Island,
Huzza for the Ducks of the Island!
For if e'er Steamers ply,
They can never pass by
The natural gifts of our Island,

To the Quoie Hy Committee! I send this my Ditty,
They will learn it by frequent repeating,
And my friend Sir John Peter,—hit off Tune and Metre,
To be sung at the next General Meeting—
They may learn a few things from the Island,
No *Envy* prevails at the Island
But *true honest dealing*
And *liberal feeling*
Distinguish us Lads of the Island—

H.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir—"I don't intrude, I hope"—but from some letters lately written about a Society here with a long name, there seems to be "something rotten in the state of Denmark." Pry, however, as I will, I cannot find out why nobody notices the odd appearance it has of *the president of said Society first opposing a motion made by the Secretary, and then finding fault with a report of a Committee of which he is himself president.* There must be a secret somewhere, but I have not yet discovered it—In the meanwhile I would just hint, in the words of a book that my grandmother used to make me read, "That a house divided against itself, cannot stand." I am told, also, that when Mr. Erskine, Dr. Taylor, and Lieut. Col. Kennedy, were secretaries, such strange proceedings never took place, and that they have only happened since the latter gentleman's resignation. Can it be that the secretaries since elected, mistaking their situation, have assumed too much, or that finding themselves unequal to it, they have allowed themselves to be misled by the advice of others? I don't know—there may be some truth in both these causes—at least the Secretary, who succeeded Lieut. Col. Kennedy did all he could to procure new members, and in three years upwards of sixty were added to the Society His successor, however, was of quite a different opinion, and had been scarcely elected, when he brought forward a motion to the purport that the members in future should be restricted to a certain number, and that no person should be elected a member unless he had some literary pretensions to produce.

I had got thus far, and was thinking whether I should say any thing more, when a friend pointed out to me this regulation of said society—"The Committee of management shall be summoned to meet, *whenever occasion requires it*, under the sanction of the president, or in his absence of the senior vice-president present, by a circular letter from the Secretary"—and asked me how it happened that the present secretary, instead of acting according to this regulation, had thought it necessary to make the motion that he did at the meeting held in last July. To this question I could only shrug my shoulders and mutter, that I supposed he had forgot that he was MERELY *the* Secretary.

I am, &c.
Your obedient servant,
10*th Sept.* 1834. Q. Z.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Brig Balfour....	On the 31st inst	Liverpool...	No where.
Ship Hector.....	15th instant.	Ditto.....	Ditto.
" Bounty Hall	October	Ditto	Uncertain
"Lady Feversham	Ditto.....	London.....	Cape.
Anna Robertson..	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	Do.
" Charles Kerr..	1st of Oct....	China	
" Jessie	Sep ember	Calcutta ...	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—13TH SEPT. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	7 37	8 08
Sunday.....	8 34	9 00
Monday.....	9 22	9 44
Tuesday.....	10 04	10 24
Wednesday.....	10 41	10 59
Thursday.....	11 17	11 36
Friday.....	11 52	0 01

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	132	131½
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	108	107.3
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	107.1	107
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....	1071	107
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	109½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	109½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106¾	106
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	101½	011
Bills at 6 months sight.....	2	1 / 11
China Bills.....		
panish dollars per 100.....	222½	222
Sovereigns each	111	108

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS

Lieut. Hebbert, Engineers, from Seroor.
Lieut. C. H. Nixon, Artillery, from the Concan.
Lieut. G. Cooke, 13th Reg. N. I, from Dapoolie.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon. Pinbey, Staff, to Poonah.
Capt Wynter, 14th Regt. N. I., to Pelhaum.
Assits. Surgeon Graham, E. G. H. to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., Mrs. F. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

DEATH,

At Poona, 10th inst, Lora Charlotte, the daughter of Capt. E. Willoughby, acting Depy. Qr. Mr Genl. of the army, aged 7 months and 20 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Madras, on the 22d August, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Perry, 9th Regiment M. N. I. of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatam, on the 20th August, Louisa, second daughter of the late Captain Edgar, 5th Regiment N. I. aged five years and five months.

On Monday, the 25th August, of Diarrhœa, Josepha Sutherland Clephane, the daughter of the late John Clephane, Esq., aged two years, one month and three days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Chittagong, on the 7th August, the Lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., Civil service, of a son.

At Silma, on the 27th July, the Lady of R. Laughton, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 28th July, the Lady of Charles Mackinnon, Esq., Surgeon, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Juanpore, on the 5th August, the Lady of B. Taylor, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Beerbhoom, on the evening of the 13th August, the Lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

At Jubulpore, on the 14th August, the Lady of T. C. Smith, Esq., of Twins.

At Simla, on the 2d August, the lady of A. Cumming, Esq., of a daughter.

At Simlah, on the 31st July, the Lady of James Corbet, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

At the Calcutta, on the 22d August, Mrs. S. G. Avi[illegible]et, of a son.

At Simla, on the 9th August, the Lady of Captain J. Moule, 23d Regiment N. I. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Monghyr, on the 4th August, Lieutenant C. W. Carleton of the Pension Establishment.

At Jubulpore, on the 4th August, the infant Twins of T. C. Smith, Esq.,

At Calcutta, on the 12th August, Mrs. M. Vellentine, aged 56 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, William, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bell, aged 2 years, 5 months and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, Mr. J. Wilson, aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, Mrs. Catherine Davis, aged 45 years, 6 months and 26 days.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, Miss Pinnah Maccaskill, Daughter of Mr. Neil Maccaskill, aged 9 months and 13 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Geo. George, Esq., aged 19 years, 1 month and 8 days.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Mr. William Osborne, Surveyor.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Captain Thomas Howe Higgins aged 57 years, 3 months and 11 days.

On his passage from Calcutta, to Moulmein, on the 25th July, Captain J. M. Budwell, Commander of the Bark *Ann*, aged 38 years.

At Dacca, on the 12th August, Cecilia Smithson, the wife of Mr. J. Brown, of Burreesaul, and eldest daughter of the late John Smithson Gill, Esq. of the same place, aged 33 years, 9 months and 5 days.

At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, on the 12th August, Emily Helen Garstin, youngest daughter of Lieutenant C. H. Boisragon, 72 Regimnent, 11 months.

On the evening of the 14th August, at the Port Master's Residence, Diamond Harbour, Mary Elizabeth Clarissa, the beloved daughter of G. and E. Kirby, aged 1 year and 3 days.

At Baitool, on the 29th July, Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Aubert, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of the Station.

At Calcutta, on the 19th August, Mr. George Nelson Lyall, of the Ship *King William*, aged 54 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, Mr. Robert Dashwood, of the Firm of Messrs. Dashwood and Howe, Wine Merchant, aged 30 years, 2 months, and 15 days.

At Dinapore, on the 12th August, Assistant Surgeon W. Scott.

At Neemuch, on the 17th July, Ezra Francis, the infant son of Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes, aged 14 months.

At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mr. Paul D'Mello, of the Firm of Simpson and Co., aged 43 years, 9 months, and 29 days.

At Muttra, on the 14th August, Marion Louisa Harriott McKae, the infant Daughter of Assistant Surgeon James McKae, Horse Artillery, aged 10 months.

At Ishapoee, on the 16th August, Sergeant W. Pearson, of the Gunpowder Agency.

At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Robert Bell, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 34 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, this morning, at the residence of her Brothers, Miss Burkinyoung.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, aged 26 years, 10 months and 15 days.

At Nellore, on the 3d August, Editha, the youngest Daughter of O. W. Span, Esq, of the 5 d Regiment Bengal N. I. aged 7 months and 1 day.

EUROPE.

BIRTH,

Europe.—In Burton Crescent, on the 19th April, the Lady of George Parbury, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

Europe.—On the 26th April, at the house of John Cowie, Esq., Canonbury-place, Eleanor Anne, aged 15 years, eldest daughter of the late Peter Watson, Esq., of Calcutta.

At Portobello, Dublin on Thursday, the 10th April, Mr. J. Heron, in his 58th year. Through life he unitted the strictest integrity of principle with the kindliest feelings towards his family and friends, while his heart and hand were ever open to alleviate human suffering. He was supported in his last moments by the only true consolation at that solemn period—a firm trust in the merits of his Redeemer.

SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.

Sept.—10th. American Ship Carvo, Edward Gale, Master, from Boston, 21st of May 1834.

Passengers.—Revd. A. Graves, and Lady; Mr Geor e, W Hubbard and Lady: Mr. A. Abbott, and Lady; Miss Graves, and Miss Kemball.

DEPARTURES.

" 9th. French Ship L'Oriental, J. J. Pi aneau, Master, to Malabar, and the Coromandel Coast.

Passengers,—Louis Collonges, Major T. Morison, M. W. Babington, Doctor; D. Buchanan, Doctor J. S. Lang.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'ALE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger,
Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS.—Anna, Robertson Quebec Trader, Balfour, Lady Feversham, Hector, Bounty Hall, Chas. Kerr, Sumdany, George Cruttenden, Jessie, and Emmie.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, and Flora.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze. Arab Ship Tawze, Futtay Eslam, and Futtay Rahimon.
AMERRICAN Ship Carvo.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is not in our power to answer "Enquirer's" questions. We should think, however, he would experience no difficulty in obtaining the desired information thro' the proper offices.

We have not room in to-day's paper for "A Friend to Education." It shall appear on Tuesday next.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

We have extracted from the last Delhi Gazette some further reports respecting Shah Shuja, but the accounts are so contradictory, that it is impossible to form any opinion of their correctness, or to speculate on the results. To-day it is asserted he is beaten, to-morrow the same correspondent contradicts that statement. We merely therefore, insert the reports as they reach us.

From our extracts from the Madras papers it appears that the Island of Madeira had surrended to Donna Maria's squadron; and that a report prevailed on the Island on the 5th June, that the Agitators of the Peninsula, Dons Miguel and Carlos, had been captured by the formers troop's, endeavouring to effect their escape into Spain. We treat this merely as a report, as the Madras papers quote no particular authority for the statement. We have made some further extracts from the London Papers by the last arrivals.

We have inserted in to-day's paper, two letters from Egypt we have been favored with, from a gentleman, who went as passenger by the *Hugh Lindsay* on her last voyage to the Red Sea. These letters will be found very interesting and particularly useful to persons desiring to proceed by that route to Europe, as they appear to have been written as much to afford information on the best mode of proceeding, and to facilitate the travellers progress, as for any other purpose. It is really surprising that any man in tolerable health, altho' Steam Navigation can hardly yet be said to exist in India, should think of proceeding round the Cape to England, at least from this side of India. Communications with the Red Sea after the month of October and until the month of March are of daily occurrence, and when the cheapness of this route and the excitement of the novelty is added to its other inducements (we should say even if it cost as much again) it would be infinitely preferable to the tedious monotony of a four or five months' passage round the Cape. These letters are rather long and we have not been able to peruse them with all the attention we could have wished to have given them, and are consequently obliged to curtail our observations on them.

The *Corvo*, from Boston, which she left 21st May, has introduced quite a novel import to this Island,—a quantity of Ice. We hope our Custom-house will prove more accommodating than that of Calcutta on a like occasion, for while the Collector, Controller, and other nobs, and digintaries of that establishment were consulting, and determining on the amount of duties to be levied on the said ice, the bulk of it took its leave, and cheated them all of their dues. We much question this article answering in Bombay at any time, and there being no place in our island adapted to its reception, it must very soon cease to exist with the Thermometer at 80°. We should think it might be brought, at a much cheaper rate, from the Islands of St. Pauls or Amsterdam, than from America. If any enterprising individual feels inclined to build an ice house, and keep up a constant supply of the article on the Island, he will be able to form some kind of an estimate of the value of it in the Bombay Market, from this import. Could we not up get an amateur Steam Committee, to take measures for procuring a constant supply of Ice?

We regret we have not been able to procure any papers by this arrival which might have given us the result of the United States Bank questions, and its general effect on the commerce of the State which appears by the London papers to havets been particularly disastrous.

The *Calcutta papers* continue to give accounts of very serious inundations in the upper Provinces, occasioned by the Rivers overflowing and breaking down their banks. The losses both of life and property appear to be very serious, but the full particulars have not yet been ascertained. In some of the Indigo Factories the entire loss of the crop is expected: the details however, at present, are very scanty. On our side of India the weather has latterly been very favorable, and no further danger is apprehended to the growing crops, which are expected to prove abundant.

" I hope I don't intrude."

We beg to remind the Lovers of Fun that the gentleman, in whose mouth the above has become quite a bye-word, has determined to pay us another visit; and that Mr. Paul Pry proposes to exhibit himself, to the gaze of an admiring multitude, this evening, at seven, at the Bombay Threatre. An original Song with which we have been favoured, and which will be found inserted in another column inscribed to the New Bengal Steam Committee we have been enabled to trace to the gentleman above named. We believe, however, we are hardly justified in stating such a fact, as the well known modesty of the individual has led him to assume a fictitious signature. We hope he will favor us with it this evening.

"NONNE JAM SATIS," in his letter in last Wednesday's Gazette comments on the quotation appearing twice in twelve lines in Aristarchus' last letter in the *Courier*. We beg, in explanation, to inform him, that it arose out of a blunder committed in our office, and that it does not so appear in the original manuscript.

MADRAS.

The *Star* has had a beautiful passage from Madeira and brings the following intelligence from that Island, where she was however unable to pick up any English newspaper.

Madeira surrendered on the 5th June to Donna Maria's force, comprising the *Don Pedro* Frigate, Captain *Bartran*, and *Terceira* Schooner, Captain *Doria*.

DON MIGUEL had been taken prisoner by his own troops, in attempting to make his escape into Spain with Don Carlos. They had not however delivered him up.—*Madras Herald, Aug.* 30.

CALCUTTA.

We had hoped that our much respected Archdeacon would be spared the inconvenience of a voyage to Europe for the ceremony of his Consecration, and we lately gave out from very good authority, that this would be the case. A subsequent letter has however, we understand, been received from Mr. Charles Grant, communicating to Mr. Corrie, that a visit to England for that purpose is unavoidable, since His Majesty's Ministers do not intend to send out a third Bishop. Mr. Corrie is accordingly making his arrangements to embark in the course of next month. We hope the reason for this change of planis not that assigned some time ago, namely, the inadequacy of the sum allowed by the Act for the charges of three Bishopricks; but an unwillingness to disappoint the just expectation of all India, that the superior merits of Mr. Robinson, the Archdeacon of Madras, will not be passed over by filling up the third appointment in England.

In addition to the account of the inundation, which we gave yesterday, we now subjoin an extract of a letter from Bhaugulpore:

BHAGULPORE, AUGUST 13, 1834.—"I wrote you fancying then other losses had gone as far as they could—never was man so abominably mistaken.

Till yesterday week the river had fallen two feet, and we naturally entertained a hope that our small plant on the high churrs would grow up a little so as to get something from them, but what was our horror when in three days and nights the river rose five feet, that is three feet beyond its former swell, this came on so rapidly and with it came heavy rain and a gale of wind, so that I give you my word, out of 4000 biggahs at these four factories on the Ganges we had not time to save *one hundred*! Since Friday the river has been rising from six inches to a foot per day, and it has been raining all the while and the river has now obtained a height hitherto unknown; in fact the whole country is under water, even the greater portion of the Town of Bhaugulpore has from one to three feet water in it.

The water came into my vats here tow days ago, the same with Mr.——and you can tell Mr —— that people are now fishing all over my compound and the out houses all washed down.

The heavy rains from the Hills with the help of the river have caused such an immense body of water to gather at the back of the Town that a great portion of our highest lands are under water,

No communication has taken place from the other side the Ganges for the last four days, but I apprehend every thing is gone there, for the lands are not so high as on this side. Every planter here has been ruined by this last week's rain, and it is impossible for any one to turn out more than one-third of an average. Mr.——who has been twenty years in this district says he never knew any thing like it; Mr. Ward the Collector has been here twelve years, he says the same.

The loss of lives, cattle, houses, is beyond calculation, the whole country is actually flooded: we see for the last three days, men, women and children, whole herds of cattle, deer, hogs, houses, pots, pans, &c. floating down the stream, very few able to save themselves. The water rose so suddenly the people had neither time to save themselves, cattle or any thing belonging to them; many a poor Ryot has found a watery grave which hundreds of cattle have shared: as for the crops of grain, nothing was saved; the result will be severely felt a month hence, the state of the country here must be similar to what happened at Saugor and at the entrance of the river in May 1833.

In the midst of all this, you can scarcely fancy the share of misery and despair I feel, I dare not say now that we shall make 350 maunds in the old Bhaugulpore concern, if after what has happened it were to make that quantity I should look upon it as a miracle, must depends upon the effect the river will have had at Sultipore Factory, and the damage done by the last week's rain at the northern Factory.

Up till the 10th instant, I calculate we had about 160 maunds made. By that time last year, we had more than 360 maunds, and the year before 450.

Between Monghir and Colgong, including——'s large factory at Monghir. and——'s large one at Colgong, two of Mr.——'s, two of mine and three of——'s, altogether nine Factories on the banks of the Ganges, I do not believe there is one hundred maunds made among the whole: this time last year there were more than 600 maunds.

I know not what effects this may have upon Tirhoot, but it has done up nearly all Guma, Malda, Bhaugulpore, Monghir and a great portion of Moorshedabad, and if the Jessore people had been as late in their sowings as we were here, their loss must have been great. By the last accounts from the Toolsea concern they expected 200 maunds, they are not effected by the river, but if they have had the last week's rain they will suffer great damage. Up till the 10th they had 85 maunds only. The rains they had nearly all July, did them as much injury as the river did us here.

The new Factory whose lands are much higher than our highest churr lands, have all gone under water these last five days. God knows what will become of that Factory this year; I really do not think it can make 60 maunds, if it does I shall be quite satisfied as matters are.

We are working two vats!!! at most of the Factories instead of six! Our produce is most miserable, and the expense almost as heavy as for working six vats.',—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 19.

INUNDATION OF THE DAMOODA.

(*Extract from a Letter dated Chandernagore, 17th Aug*)

"After strict enquiries from different unfortunate sufferers, I have been enabled to learn that early on the 11th instant there was a sudden rush of water from all directions, throwing the poor villagers into utter confusion, and barely leaving them time to pack up a few necessaries, when the water rapidly swelled and washed away the huts of hundreds, carrying with it large quantities of grain, a number of cows, &c. On the same day at noon I visited the Caulseny Creek; I was astounded to see the country beyond it like a vast ocean. The north, south and west portion of the Hooghly district was completely under water. As far as my eye could reach, there was not a vestige of a single village to be seen, except some large trees; and these appeared to be more than half under water. It is an awful visitation of God. Several huts were floating from a distance with the current towards Chandernagore: On the evening of the same day the water penetrated as far as Bangbazar, and rapidly rose; but I am happy to say that since the day before yesterday the water has much decreased, and is now gradually falling off. It has blasted the several sorts of grain now under cultivation; and to reflect on the consequences is assuredly most melancholy. Hundreds, nay thousands, will perish for want of food. Many, I have been told, who were in affluence in their respective villages, now go about from door to door for a little rice, throwing aside their scruples regarding caste."—*India Gazette.*

INDIGO AFFAIRS.—A correspondent writing from Dacca says four prospects at first were splendid, but an extraordinary rise in the river in the middle of June *floored us.* Manufacturing now may be considered over, and the river is lower than has been known for the last 12 years. Most planters have done worse than last year, and some have experienced a total failure.'—*Englishman.*

DISTRESS IN SYLHET.—Extract of a letter from this province:—"What shall I write to you regarding the inauspicious news of the district of Sylhet this year. A greater inundation than that which destroyed the district last year, has now come upon us. But last year, through the corn which was grown in Cacher, the people of this district preserved their lives; but this year the country of Cacher has been completely inundated and all the hope of the harvest destroyed. It grieves me to inform you of the distress of those who reside in the interior of the district of Sylhet. For want of rice and proper food, the people are subsisting upon grass and upon the seeds of grass rice is exceedingly dear. Last year a large portion of the Government revenue fell into arrears; this year also the arrears are not small; meanwhile the provisions of the cruel tyrannical, murdering Regulation VII. of 1830, are in full operation; but no one is found to purchase the estates; if any one appears desirous of purchaing them, he can obtain property worth a thousand Rupees for twenty or twenty-five Rupees. You, Sir, must be well acquainted with the number of rich men we have in this district, (that is with their poverty.) If according to that Regulation VII. the estates are put up to sale, I doubt not but that one-third of the district for want of puchasers, will come into the immediate khas management of Government. The Collector is in great perplexity, not knowing what to do.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

A private letter received this morning states that Arrah is inundated by the Soane. Patna by the Ganges, and great loss and misery the consequence.—*Beng. Hurk. Aug.*21:

THE INUNDATION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

SIR,—It is seldom that we are visited with such serious disasters from inundations as the one that occurred on the 10th and 11th instant. The River Soame shewed a disposition to overflow its banks on the 6th instant, but suddenly fell two or three feet before morning, when on the 10th between 4 or 5 in the afternoon it commenced rising again, and so rapidly, as before day break to inundate the country on each side to a far more considerable extent than ever before, and the devastation has been most appalling, several villages on the Shahabad side have been washed away, as also a portion of the Mofussil station, the town of Arrah; and just such another as that happened to it in August 1808, when the Jail, then a Cutcha one, was completely destroyed. The losses to some of the Indigo Planters are irreparable; they were in the height of their manufacturing and getting excellent produce, when of a sudden all their best hopes have been cut off, putting a dead stop to the operations, and not unlikely for the year. You may depend upon this account, Mr. Editor, (though short) a faithful one, and I beg you will kindly give it inssertion in your papers for one who is

A SUFFERER.

On the Soame, August 15, 1834.

P. S. The Rivers Poonpoon and the Morrur rose at the same period with the Soame to such an unaccountable height, as had not been known for ages past, inundating the streets of Patna and Bankipore, and destroying that rich and valuable Gunge commonly called "Maroof Gunge," which forms the eastern suburb of the City of Patna, with incalculable losses to the *Goladaurs.—Calcutta Courier, May* 22.

Atrocious Fraud!—A case has recently come to light which shews the extreme caution which should be observed by traders to the ports of China now that the restrictive moral influenca of the Company's factory is removed. A native bullion merchant purchased a lot of Sycee silver, just imported per *Sylph*, from one of the most respectable merchants of this city, which, on being carried to the mint, was found by the officers of the establishment to be entirely false metal. There were 90 pieces of what is called *ghora khoree*, or horse hoofed Sycee silver, weighing about 3,000 tolas or sicca weight. The lumps were composed of mixture of tin and lead, plated over with mercury and silver leaf, formed precisely like the Sycee lumps, and stamped with the usual Chinese *chaps* or stamps.

We understand that this imitation-silver was remitted to Calcutta by a Portuguese merchant of Macao, who had doubtless been defrauded by some skllful rogues of the celestial empire, who have thus attempted to turn tin into a more precious metal.

The sellers Messrs. Thomas De Souza and Co., immediately agreed to receive back the parcel, and it will no doubt be returned to China, to become the subject of investigation before the Viceroy of Canton, and try the justice of the Celestial Court,—unless the case be taken up as the first essay of Lord Napier's diplomatic commercial agency.—*Ibid.*

RUNJEET SING.

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.*—Futeh Khan, the Vuzeer of Shah Muhmood, was at this time upon the Indus, whither he had come to punish the two brothers who held Attuk and Kashmeer, for the assistance they had rendered to Shah Shoojah, and to recover the two provinces for Kabool. He had sent forward a detachment of 8000 Afghans to Rohtas, and was already planning operations against Ata Mohummud of Kashmeer, when Runjeet obtained his successes against the Bhimbur and Rajaoree chiefs. It became essential, that engaged as the Lahore and Kabool forces were so closely upon the same field, the two leaders should come to a mutual explanation of their views and intentions; accordingly Runjeet Singh sent agents with an overture for this purpose, and invited the Vuzeer to an interview upon the Jhilum, in order that they might concert a joint expedition against Kashmeer. Futeh Khan being no less desirous to come to an understanding with the Sikh, the meeting was agreed upon, and took place on the 1st December, when it was settled that Runjeet Singh should place a force, under his Dewan Mohkum Chund, at the Vuzeer's disposal in the expedition he meditated, and should give every facility for the passage into Kashmeer, by the passes of Rajaoree, which he had recently subdued. The aid of a detachment of Afghans to be employed afterwards against Mooltan, and a share of the plunder of Kashmeer, were the returns stipulated for this succour. Runjeet Sing desired a portion of the revenues of the valley, but the politic Vuzeer objected to any participation in the permanent resources of the province, and preferred agreeing to a Nuzurana of nine lakhs from the spoil expected. Having on these terms secured the assistance of 12,000 Sikhs, under the Dewan Mohkum Chund, the Vuzeer proceeded on his expedition, and the joint armies commenced their march, while Runjeet returned to Lahôr. A heavy fall of snow impeded their progress, and the Sikhs being less inured to the severities of a mountain winter than the northern troops, were outstripped by the Vuzeer; who, penetrating into the valley in February, drove Ata Mohummud from his stockades, and in a short time reduced him to submission, and obtained all the strongholds in the province, without receiving much assistance from Mohkum Chund and the Sikhs. Runjeet Singh made great rejoicings at Lahôr on receiving news of this success, treating the operation as a joint one, tending equally to his own as to the Vuzeer's glory. A deep intrigue was, however, in progress, which the issue of the Kashmeer expedition brought immediately to light, Juhan Dad Khan, the Governor of Attuk, despairing after his brother's defeat in Kashmeer, of his own ability to resist the Vuzeer single handed, and knowing he had little favor to expect from him, had previously placed himself in correspondence with Runjeet Singh, to whom he promised the fort of Attuk for a Jageer, in case he should be reduced to extremity. Runjeet, accordingly, when he returned himself to Lahôr, left a detachment under Dya Sigh, in the vicinity of the Indus, to be ready to occupy that important fortress, whenever it should be given up. In March 1813, Runjeet Singh heard that his officer had been admitted, and that the place was held and administered in his name. He accordingly lost no time in reinforcing the detachment, with a strong convoy, containing every thing necessary to place the fort in a complete state of defence, and Devee Das and Hukeem Uzeez-ood-Deen were sent as Commissioners to settle the country surrounding, which formed the dependency of Attuk. Futeh Khan Vuzeer cried out against this usurpation, and deeming himself absolved by it, from the conditions upon which he had obtained the co-operation of the Sikhs under the Dewan, he dismissed them without any share of the booty obtained; and then nominating his brother, Uzeem Khan, governor in Kashmeer, he marched to Attuk, and made upon Runjeet a demand for its surrender. This was spun out into a negociation—and, of course, evaded by the Sikh. With the Dewan Mohkum Chund, Shah Shooja came to Lahor, where a demand was immediately made upon him, and upon his principal wife, to surrender the Koh-i-noor Diamond, a Jageer being promised with a fort as the condition of compliance. The Shah denied that he had it, and the Vufa Begum declared, it had been placed in pawn with a Muhajun to obtain supplies for the Shah in his distresses. Runjeet's Singh disbelieving these assertions, placed guards round the Shah's residence, and allowed no access or egress without strict search. The exiled family, however, being proof against the severity of mere restraint, the prohibition of food was added, and for two days the Shah, with his wives, family, and servants, suffered absolute deprivation; but their firmness was even proof against this trial, and Runjeet Singh, from a regard to his own reputation determined to proceed with more art, and ordered food to be supplied. On the first of April, there were produced in his durbar two notes, purporting to be from the Shah to Futeh Khan Vuzeer, and to other Afghan chiefs, descriptive of his sufferings, and praying for their efforts for his deliverance. These were stated to have been intercepted, but were generally believed to have been fabricated. It was now assumed to be indispensable to take precautions against the intrigues and machinations of the Shah, and a guard of two companies of Sikhs, from the newly raised corps, being added to that previously set over the premises where he resided, threats of a transfer of the Shah's person to Govindgurh, with treatment of the most galling and injurious kind were resorted to, in order to enforce compliance with the demand for the jewel. Having tried remonstrance in vain, the Shah next resorted to artifice, and solicited two months' delay, to enable him to procure the diamond from certain Muhajuns with whom it was asserted to be pledged, and he said that some lakhs of rupees must be expended to effect this. Runjeet Singh reluctantly consented to allow the time solicited, and severities were accordingly suspended for a season. They were renewed, however, before the period expired, and Shah Shooja, wearied out by them, and seeing that the rapacity of the Sikh would not hesitate even at the sacrifice of his life for its gratification, agreed at last to give up the precious jewel.† Accordingly, on the 1st of June, Runjeet waited on the Shah, with a few attendants to receive it. He was received by the exiled Prince with much dignity, and both being seated, a pause and solemn silence ensued, which contined for nearly an hour. Runjeet then getting impatient, whispered to one of his attendants to remind the Shah of the object of his coming. No answer was returned, but the Shah with his eyes made the signal to an Eunuch, who retired, and brought in a small roll, which he set down on the carpet at equal distance between the Chiefs. Runjeet deired Bhooanee Das to unfold the roll, when the diamond was exhibited, and recognized, and the Sikh immediately retired with his prize in hand. The Shah was now left more at liberty, his guard being withdrawn: a letter was, however, intercepted a few days after from Kazee Sheer Mohummud, one of his followers, to Mohummud Useem Khan, the new governor of Kashmeer, containing a proposition to assassinate Runjeet Singh, and advising the Vuzeer Futeh Khan to make a simultaneous attack on Lahor. The Sikh sent for one of the Princes of the exiled family, and through him transmitted the letter, with its writer, who had been seized, to the Shah. The Ex-king sent both back, begging of Runjeet Sing to punish the Kazee as he might deem fitting. In the idea, that a confession of the Shah's privity would be extorted, the guard on duty were desired to lay on with their shoes and with sticks. The Kazee fainted under the blows he received, declaring, however, to the last, his master's entire innocence, he was then committed to prison whence Shah Shooja after a time purchased his release by a payment of 20,000 rupees.

CAPTURE OF MOOLTAN.—The following season was employed in preparation for an expedition against Mooltan, of which the resources had been annually drained by forced contributions, ravage, and waste, so as to lead Runjeet Singh to hope that Mozuffur Khan's means of defence and preparation were now so impaired, as to make the city and fort an easy conquest. Before undertaking this enterprize, however, Runjeet Singh gave liberty to Ahmed Khan of Jhung, whom he had held in close confinement for nine months. A small Jageer was assigned to him for subsistence. The Sikh army had been ordered to rendezvous in the beginning of the year 1818 on the southwest frontier of the Sikh dominion. Koonwur Churuk Singh was now appointed to the nominal command, aided by Misur Dewan Chund, who had risen by his merit and activity from a low situation to be Commandant of the Artillery and who undertook for the reduction of the fort of Mooltan, if vested with the chief command during the siege. The jealousy of the Jageerdars, who object to serve under a man of yesterday, obliged Runjeet Singh to adopt the plan of sending his heir apparent in nominal command of the whole. All the boats on the Ravee and Chunab were put in requisition to carry supplies and stores for the army, and the march was commenced in January 1818. A demand was made of an exorbitant sum in cash and of five of Mozuffur Khan's best horses, and this not being immediately complied with, his two forts of Mozuffurgurh and Khangurh were stormed and taken. In the course of February the city of Mooltan was occupied, and its citadel closely invested without much loss. The approaches were made according to no consistent plan, but every Jageerdar and chief erected his own battery and a promiscuous fire was kept up from guns and small arms against every part of the defences. The means of the garrison were however so deficient, that even under this irregular method of attack, the wall of the citadel was, by the continual fire kept up, breached in several places, and the upper works and defences were nearly demolished in the course of the month of April. In May the approaches were carried close to the *Dhool-kot*, or fausse braye of the works, and the army became eager to be led to the storm; but Runjeet Singh, who, though absent regulated every thing connected with the siege, forbad any risk being run, and continued his offer to the Nuwab of a Jageer if he would surrender. He was obstinate in his refusal, and seemed determined to hold out to the last extremity. While matters continued in this state, an Akalee fanatic, Sadhoo Singh on the 2d of June, advanced without orders with a few companions, and attacked sword in hand, the Afghans in the Dhool-kot, who, being at the time asleep or negligent, were overpowered. The men in the Sikh trenches, seeing this, advanced simultaneously on the impulse of the moment to support the attack, and the entire outwork was carried with a slaughter of those defending it. Flushed with this success, the assailants attempted the fort, and found ready entrance by the breaches made, the garrison not expecting assault, nor being prepared for a consistent and determined resistance. The citadel was thus suddenly carried, Mozuffur Khan with his four sons, and household, made a final stand at the door of his residence, but fell covered with wounds. Two of his sons, Shah Nuwaz Khan and [redacted]waz, were also killed on the spot, and a third was left badly wounded. Surfuraz Khan, the fourth, who had been vested by his father with the government under himself, was found in a vault or celler, and taken prisoner. The citadel was now ransacked and an immense booty fell to the troops engaged in the assault. Runjeet Singh, however, was not content, that his treasury should be defrauded of the wealth known to have been laid up in this citadel, and which he had long coveted and hoped to have secured by a surrender on capitulation. He accordingly issued peremptory orders for the immediate return of the whole army to Lahor, with exception to a detachment, under Jodh Singe Kulsoea, of sufficient strength to hold the place, and conduct the local administration. Sookh Dyal, who had taken the farm of Jhung, as above stated, was nominated to the civil government. Upon the arrival of the army at Lahor, proclamation was made, that the plunder of Mooltan was the property of the State, and all soldiers, officers, or Jageerdars possessing any article of spoil, or any money obtained in the fort, were ordered to bring the same in, and to account for the whole to the treasury, under penalty of heavy mulct or confinement. It affords a strong proof of the awe, in which the power and sources of information possessed by Runjeet Singh, were held by his troops, that this order produced no outrage or general resistance. Most of the spoil was traced and collected for the treasury, and, though rendered up with much discontent, and with many efforts at concealment, still the severities practised on the obstinate, and the mutual jealousies and envy of their fellows, felt by those who had been compelled to disgorge, led generally to the discovery of all that was valuable, so that the *Toshukhana*, or jewel-office, of the Lahor ruler, was enriched by this respoliation of the troops. There is but one example of similar audacity in a commander, and that was the terrible Nadir Shah, who, upon his return from India, when his army was crossing the Attuk, placed a guard at the ferry, and as every one came over, searched his person and baggage, for every article of the spoil of Dehlee, that the soldiers or followers of his army might have secured.

* This Jewel is always worn on the right arm of the Maharajah, as represented in the plate opposite to the Title page of the work.—ED. CAL COUR.

† This diamond was one of those described by Tavernier, as adorning the Peacock throne at Dehlee. It is the largest known to exist, and is by Hindoos supposed to have belonged to the Pandoos of Mythological celebrity, before it fell into the hands of the Moghul Sovereigns. It is nearly an inch and a half in length, and an inch wide, and rises half an inch from its gold setting. Nadir Shah robbed the Delhee family of it, and Ahmed Shah Abdalee got possession of it in the pillage of Nadir Shah's tents after his assassination.

DELHI.

We continue to publish the contradictory reports as they reach us respecting the warlike operations beyond the Indus. Runjeet Singh, whose motives are intelligible enough, has taken effectual measures to intercept any intelligence which he does not wish to reach the British authorities, and the Barukzies on their part are said to be equally industrious in their efforts to deceive him.

The Chief of Lahore was quite capable of sending a portion into his own camp at Peshawur to enact the messenger from Sultan Mahommed, for the purpose of imposing on the army, by an officer of which the letter we received was written. On the other hand, Sultan Mahommed is not unlikely to have propagated an exaggerated account of some unimportant success, with the view of misleading the Sikhs. In the mean time the friend to whose correspondence we were indebted for our former information has just handed us the following note.

When I sent you a lettet from——describing so particularly the victory said to be gained by Dost Mahummud Khan over Shah Shuja, the report was universally believed. Other reports, however, of a very different nature, now gain as much credence, and the grounds for confidence in them seem to be equally good. It is said that Shah Shuja instead of being beaten before Candahar, is actually in possesion of the citadel, the garrison having capitulated almost unconditionally. The Barekzies were permitted to return along with their families and immediate followers. This result is attributed to the desertion of the troops within the city—the scarcity of provisions, and the absence of all hope of succour from Dost Mahummud Khan.

There are two sources of these reports—while the former account has received no confirmation whatever, and was derived wholly through the Barukzie. A well known servant of the Shah has just arrived at Loodianah in 35 days from Candahar, by way of Shikarpoor. He explicitly mentions the capitulation and that the Shah's force had been augmented by the arrival of Mehrab Khan, Berohee, the chief of Belochistan with ten thousand men. He also says that Jehaugeer, the son of Kamran, had arrived within two marches of Candahar when he left, and that the Shah had sent a deputation to conduct them to his camp. Several at Loodianah from Caubul and Pashawur, who mention that the report of the Shah's defeat was at first current, ly believed, but that after two days it was contradicted by some suwars who came in from the Candahar road. One man states that he saw Dost Muhummud Khan in Cabool, only a few days subsubsequent to the date of the victory which he is said to have achieved over Shah Shooja. There is a report that Shah Shooja sent forward some troops under the command of his eldest Son on the road to Gabori, and that they were met and repulsed by a force headed by a son of Dost Mahummud Khan. It is also said that on the 1st of July, the date of Dost Mahummud Khan's alleged victory, an action or skirmish took place under the walls of Candahar, that a Son of Kohun Dil Khan, one of the Candahar chiefs, was severely wounded during the engagement, and that the Barukzies were defeated. Well what do you say to these reports and on which are we to rely? The best informed are a good deal puzzled and at a loss, there being no sufficient data for a decided opinion. They are inclined to disbelieve the report of the victory attributed to Dost Mahummud Khan, and think that it probably was a "ruse de guerre" on the part of the Barukzie, to divert the storm which was lowering over them on the side of the Sikhs, whose army at Peshawur was threatening to push its conquests on to Cabool, to elicit Runjeet Sing's real sentiments of the struggle, to dishearten the partizans of the Shah in the Punjaub and other places, who might be inclined to succour the latter if he were likely to succeed, and to prevent an insurrection in favour the Shah at Cabool, which it was known the inhabitants were prepared to effect in the event of the Shah's success at Candahar. By exciting at Cabool, the belief of their victory over their enemy, the Barukzies were enabled to retire to that city before any rising could take place to oppose them. All the brothers with the exception of Sultan Mohummud Khan, are said to be now assembled there.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 20.

We have just received the following communication from Shahament Ali at Loodianah.

fugitives from Shah Shujah's army have arrived at Loodianah, and confirmed the news of the Shah's discomfiture, and distracted state to which he was reduced. It is said that he was betrayed by his own Durranee followers whom Dost Mohommud gained over to his side by holding out some beneficialhopes to them. The only party who fought well for the Shah were two battalions composed of Hindoostanees, amounting to 1,200 men in toto and commaned by an European named Mr. Campbell. They maintained the contest with great obstinacy, and did such justice to their profession as to be the admiration of every one. The enemy could not break their ranks. They would have gained the day if they had been even slightly assisted by their cowardly Durrance companions. After losing about 500 killed on the spot, the remainder, being overwhelmed by the great numbers of the enemy, surrendered themselves. Mr. Campbell has received three wounds, and is now with Dost Mahomud Khan, who to do justice to his manliness, has appointed a Surgeon to attend to him and settled double the salary which he received from the Shah. Every body is deceived at the issue of the battle. The Sikhs, Sindhians and the Affghans, believed Shah Sujah was certain of the victory, and the astonishing success with which his handful of regular Infantry opposed Dost Mahommud Khans's legions of horse, proves the contemptible character of the enemy he had to deal with. Two actions took place between the Shah and the Barukzies a few days before the last. Both terminated in favour of Shah Shuja, & in the second his troops succeeded in capturing two of Dost Mohommud Khan's guns. The Barukzies flushed with their victory it is said, intended to proceed towards Sindh in order to levy the usual tribute which the King's of Cabul were in the habit of raising on the Sindhians. Time will shew what comes to pass.—*Ibi t.*

The gentlemen of Calcutta met once more, on the 5th instant, to praise the Steam Committee, say handsome things of one another, offer thanks to their Chairman, and disperse without letting any information, of the least interest, transpire to people in the provinces. We are infinitely obliged, it is said, to the "Amateur" Members of the Committee for their services, but nobody will tell us what they have now done, or been doing for three months past. Captain Forth and his two Engineers made a sad hash of the last trip, and struck at Madras on their way to Suez, but that untoward event, we are assured, will make them behave well and get through the whole voyage next time. This is all the explanation to be gleaned from the Press of the Palatian city. Why have the Committee and the Journals trifled so cruelly with the expectations of the country (we mean rural) ladies and gentlemen? Their deceiving announcemeats led us first to prepare letters for the 1st of August—lecturing our wives on extravagance in England—exhorting our children to be good—or breathing sighs to our loves expected out, all which epistles depended somewhat for their efficacy on lateness of date. The letters were written and one rupee paid for each. The dwellers in palaces postponed the sailing of the Steamer from the 1st to the 9th—from the 9th to the 15th—and from the 15th of August to the 1st of of September. At every change of the Committee's fancy have we been robbed of the value, in hopes and rupees, of quick transmission of intelligence, and in place of one letter many of us have been inveigled into writing four. If this shifting of the day of departure be a financial measure, it is right cunningly devised. If it were thought perilous to despatch the Forbes in the hight of the Monsoon why not say so? If the "Amateurs" ever believed themselvess able to fulfil the promises which they have broken, they are simple gentlemen who ought to be relieved from their vain troubles, and if they knowingly disappointed the public, verily their souls would be more benefited by the prayers than the praises of the Lord Bishop. —*Ibid.*

CANTON.

LAST LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S CHIEF AT MACAO —TO THE VICEROY.

(From a correspondent)

I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter of date the 27th of April last, "requesting to know the reasons which induced the Honorable Company to close their trade at Canton."

The direct reason of the servants of the company ceasing to trade in China is a communication from the Court of Directors that it is "the will "of the King and Parliament of Great Britain "that on the 22nd of April the Company's trade "should cease." But as this public act must be a matter known to the intelligence to your excellency, I presume your question must allude as to the reasons which moved the King and Parliament of Great Britain to this course. Of these reasons I can only form a conjecture; but I feel it my duty fairly to place the suggestions of my thoughts before your excellency.

The Honorable Company, whose servant I am, have traded peaceably with your empire for more than a century; and have made it their study in commercial matters never to do *one deed contrary to the laws of this empire,* as they were explained to them.

Notwithstanding those acts, and a most friendly desire on our parts, we, the Company's servants, have not only found it impossible to get redress for commercial grievances to merchants of our country but have ourselves suffered both in money and feeling from the rapacity and injustice of the Hoppo and his deputies. One feature of whose conduct is of itself sufficient to condemn the system, namely, "that all redress against Fiscal wrong is only to be got by "an appeal to those who benefit by the wrong."

The subjects of hardship and injustice to Foreigners in China are too long for the contents of a letter, but I humbly point out the following to your excellency, which may be the more naturally listened to from me now, since on the 22nd ultimo I ceased to have any personal interest in their reformation, and I beg to draw them shortly to your excellency's view.

I would call the first great wrong the want of easy access to your excellency's ear by an authorised person; as when we have succeeded in getting the truth conveyed to you, or your honorable predecessor. we have generally got either modification of the evil or redress of the wrong.

2ndly, Whenever old custom can be compelled into argument *though against justice,* as adverse to Foreigners, it is imperative as an enemy!—it never has availed us as a friend!

3rdly, All benefit of the laws of China (mild and beneficent) are refused to Foreigners, and yet your excellency's supreme government will not allow those denied the good of your law to benefit by their own.

These are the heads of grievance which we have not been as a body powerful enough, or honored by you to be able to obtain redress for! and out of these in private life arise the following atrocious wrongs.

Murder!—for life accidentally taken, under the form of Chinese law.

Taxes from your venal law servants to any extent, *not* reaching the Imperial revenue, or sanctioned by it.

Separation of husband and wife, parent and child.

Denial of open air and healthful exercise.

Exclusion (for purposes of squeeze) from the public bazaar for provisions, and many smaller grievances.

Your excellency may naturally ask how under such oppression we have remained so long, and my answer is direct, *because though we suffered, our masters the Honorable Company gained in pocket by the exclusive trade*; but things now assume another aspect; the nation I belong to, perceiving the Company's servants powerless to protect the merchants of England from injustice in China, has taken the matter into its own immediate control, and has ordered *Gentlemen* not *traders* to come to your shores; and I sincerely hope your excellency's nation and they may meet and transact business on terms suitable to two great countries; and if such is the result, I shall be repaid for any personal feelings of regret that an earlier attention to the ends of justice did not longer continue me resident in the celestial empire.

The last Chief of the British Factory.

* *Register, May* 6]

REPLY OF GOVERNOR LOO TO THE LAST LETTER OF THE LAST COMPANYS' CHIEF.

(From a correspondent.)

Loo, Governor of the two Kwang provinces, wearing an official button of the highest rank, &c. &c. issues this order to the hong merchants, requiring that they make themselves acquainted with its contents.

A petition from the last English barbarian chief has been received, stating that the said nation's company will not come any more to the provincial city Canton to barter its barbarian *nothings* for the necessaries of life, as tea, silks, and other articles. The language of the petition is indeed very confused and unintelligible. As to the said nation's indulging its love of change by calling back the company and sending other barbarian chiefs, that is a matter not worth enquiring into. The celestial empire cherishes tenderness alike towards all. If the new chiefs with trembling awe and reverence pay implicit obedience to the old established laws, undoubtedly I will, looking up towards his sacred majesty, embody in my government the sincere desire of heaven (i. e. the emperor) to compassionate distant barbarians. But if the barbarians, indulging their extravagant desires, presume to oppose and make innovations, then I the governor, in conjunction with the hoppo, will assuredly obtain the imperial mandate to drive such barbarians back to their own country. They shall never be permitted again to come with their ships into the inner seas of the central kingdom.

The said chief foolishly talks about hardships and injust e. How is it that he is ignorant that it is by heaveu's (the emperor's) clemency alone that he is suffered to come and trade! Because the said chief speaks against things that having long been set led cannot now be changed therefore let the hong merchants, on the receipt hereof, immediately take the subjoined list of old established re-regulations and enjoin them on the said chief, that he may communicated them on the new chief, and to all his fellow barbarians. Oppose not, A special order.

1. The barbarians must on no account stay throughout the year at Canton, learning the prices of goods, and making early purchases, in hopes of profit. The regulation is very necessary.

2. The barbarians were originally permitted to carry on trade and intercourse only with hong merchants and lingnists. Afterwards, my predecessor, the governor Le, obtained the imperial permission for them to deal in some minor articles with outside shopmen. But this must not be done without the surveillance of a linguist or comprader.

3. The barbarians mny lodge only in the warehouses of the hong merchants. Natives are not allowed to forget the dignity of the empire, and hire themselves as servants to barbarians.

4. The barbarians may not be carried about in sedan chairs; they may not go on the river racing in boats; in short they must stay in their lodgings until their business is completed, and then they must immediately go down to their ships and return home.

5. Barbarian females must not presume to come to the provincial city, Canton, to reside. If any attempt to transgress this regulation, let them be forcibly expelled aud driven back.

6. Barbarians must on no account hire natives to teach them the language; the linguists and compradors can teach them all that is necessary. Neither may they presume to approach the city gates with petitions.

These six are the most important regulations; they, as well as the minor ones, must be plainly enjoined on the barbarian chiefs by the hong merchants, who must not fail to lead and direct the barbarians, and to check and restrain their mad passions.

It is an ancient* axiom, *that barbarians can be ruled only by the law of misrule.* Hence these regulations were made to be implicity obeyed. It is impossible that barbarians can be governed by the same same laws that govern natives; and therefore, when death is inflicted by the head of a barbarian, either by intent or by accident, it is absolutely necessary that the life of a barbarian should atone for it. Now let not the barbarians say, that they have not received early warning. Theseare theorders.—*Register, May* 13.

* Not antiquated.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 16.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sir R. VYVYAN was anxious to call the attention of the House, and of the Secretary for Foreign affairs in particular, to the condition of those affairs, as regard Spain and Portugal. It was generally understood that a treaty had been entered into by the representatives of the three Powers, France, Spain, and Portugal, and by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Palmerston), containing certain stipulations of great importance. He was only about to put some questions; but he must observe, before he asked them, that the treaty was said to contain stipulations, by which the interference of Spain in the affairs of Portugal, was permitted; by which France, if necessary, was to be allowed to send an army thither; and by which a British fleet, if also necessary, might be dispatched to the Tagus. It was also stated that, by this treaty, Don Miguel was to be obliged to give up his claims to Portugal and Don Carlos to be driven from Spain. It was well known that a Spanish General, with a considerable force, had crossed the frontier between Spain and Portugal: and that, in consequence, some fortified places of importance had given themselves up to Donna Maria. He had also heard that the ratification of this treaty had not proceeded with the desired celerity—not only that the ratification had been delayed at Lisbon (he did not pretend here to allude to fact but to rumour), but that the treaty had actually been returned to the British Minister there unratified. Very little had been said in the course of the present Session regarding Portuguese politics; and on a former night the Hon. Member for Worcester (Mr. G. Robinson) did not think it necessary to his purpose to enter into the discussion of them; but the time seemed now to have arrived when the Foreign Office ought to be called upon to give some explanation regarding a treaty of so much importance, by which the honour of the country might possibly be compromised—by which her interests might be damnified, and which was certainly not in accordance with ancient engagements. He did not mean at all to state what would or would not be the proper course to be pursued, but he would merely content himself with putting the three following questions:—1. Whether it was a fact that a treaty had been entered into by the Ministers of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, having for its object the settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula, if need be, by force of arms? 2. Whether the ratification of this treaty had been delayed at Lisbon, or whether there had been any refusal to ratify it in that capital? 3. Whether the Noble Lord was sufficiently informed of General Rodil having passed the Portuguese frontier—of his being actually in Portugal, and of his having driven Don Carlos before him, and whether the British Government approved of his presence and of his conduct there?

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that in answering the questions put to him, he should not follow the Honourable Baronet into the discussion nor into the investigation of the various reports he had heard as to the nature of the Treaty to which the first question referred; but he had great satisfaction in being able to state that the treaty relative to the affairs of the Peninsula had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Spain, and Portugal [hear, hear!]. He mentioned this fact with great satisfaction, and, as far as he had any concern in the arrangement, with some pride [cheers]. He should not now state the contents of the Treaty, the general nature of it, or its separate dispositions; but as soon as it was ratified, it would of course be laid on the table, and the Honourable Baronet would then have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with all its details. He would, however, relieve the anxiety of the Honourable Baronet as to the danger he apprehended that the treaty would not be ratified by some one of the high contracting parties. The ratifications of three of those parties were already in London [hear, hear!]; and the ratification by the Government of Portugal was only delayed in consequeuce of certain forms which it was necessary there to go through [hear, hear, hear!]. Its approaching arrival had been announced officially to his Majesty's Government, and he hoped in a few days that the vessel conveying it would reach our shores. As to the third and last question, it was undoubtedly true that General Rodil at the head of a Spanish force, was by the last accounts within the territory of Portugal. He had entered that country with the full consent of the Government of Portugal, and certainly without the disapprobation of the Government of this country [cheers]. The operations of that force, at the time to which he alluded, were confined solely to the dislodging of Don Carlos and his adherents from the frontiers of Spain and Portugal; and it had not then acted in communication with the forces of Don Miguel. But, although the troops of General Rodil had observed this state of neutrality, it was, nevertheless, true, as had been stated by the Honourable Baronet, that some most important fortified towns in Portugal had taken advantage of protection they thought they derived from the presence of a Spanish army, spontaneously to declare for the Queen Donna Maria. He had then, he believed, answered the several points put to him; and, as he had said before, he could not enter into the objects of the Treaty, which in due course would be laid upon the Table of the House.

Mr. BARING observed that, as it was probable the Treaty would be in the hands of Members soon after the Holidys, it would be unfair, and moreover a waste of the public time, to discuss it now. Undoubtedly, the Noble Lord's notion of what he called neutrality appeared, such as no person but himself was likely to entertain [cheers]. It was that General Rodil went into Portugal, in the first instance, to drive before him the Pretender to the Spanish Crown—for Pretender was his proper designation—but he ended with encouraging certain great towns to act in opposition to one of the parties in Portugal. When the nature of the contest was considered—that it had been kept up by foreigners who went to Portugal—that the Portuguese had ample time to show their zeal for Don Pedro, if they had felt it—and, in fact, that the affection of the people for the opposite party, and nothing else had kept Don Miguel in Portugal, the species of neutrality which, according to the Noble Lord, General Rodil had observed, was certainly rather singular [hear!]. He would say no more at present, because he was fully sensible that questions of this sort could be fairly and usefully discussed when the House was in possession of proper materials.

Lord PALMERSTON begged to explain that hef had not laid any stress upon the circumstances o neutrality: he merely intended to mention the fact, up to a certain time. General Rodil had not co-operated with the army of Don Pedro. He did not pretend to say that the presence of the Spanish force was not a considerable assistance to the cause of the Queen. He might add, with respect to foreign interference on one side in the affairs of Portugal, that if the subject was very well examined, it would perhaps be found that foreign interference had not been very inconsiderable on the other side [much cheering].

Sir R. VYVYAN asked whether General Rodil had entered Portugal before the Treaty was signed?

Lord PALMERSTON answered "Yes." and added, that it was in consequence of direct concert and communication between the governments of Spain and Portugal.

Mr. BARING complained that the Noble Lord had spoken rather obscurely on the subject of foreign interference. He begged to receive some further information as to the foreign interference on the other side, to which the Noble Lord had alluded. That information, he supposed, was in the Noble Lord's office, and could be produced, for he would hardly have said so much had he not been fully warranted. He requested the Noble Lord to impart some of it.

Lord PALMERSTON: The state of the Honourable Member's ignorance is so enviable, that I should be extremely sorry to disturb him in the enjoyment of it [cheers and laughter].

TIMES,—MAY 20.

We had not intended to waste another word upon the senseless trash contained in a pamphlet which is entitled. *The principles of Delegated, Central, and Special Authority, applied on the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill.* We return to it, however, upon learning that its author, or his admirers (probably both), beset the House of Commons on Friday evening, and thrust a copy of the rubbish into the hands of every, hon. member as he entered or quitted the house. We thought on the first

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perusal of the pamphlet that we could hit upon the quarter from which it emanated; and this piece of impertinence on the part of the author, or his friends, or both, convinces us that our conjecture was right. If any one of any set of men but a member of the *Westminster Rump* could have made so low an estimate of the intellects of the members of the House of Commons as this spoil-paper pamphleteer made, when he supposed he could palm such nonsense upon them as matter worthy of a moment's consideration, still it would hardly have been possible to find a man rude and insolent enough to take this pointed mode of *telling* the members of the House of Commons to their very teeth, how gullible he thought them, unless the individual were looked for among the *Rump* of Westminster, who had the brazen effrontery to import from a neighbouring county, and to publish it here, a plan as disgusting as it was demoralizing for removing all the fears of Mr. Malthus as to surplus population. In this work-shop, we have no doubt, these "principles" have been forged; but whether they be the handywork of some sucking Solen of the Benthamite breed, or whether they have employed the leisure of some retired and superannuated sage of the same spawn, we will not pretend to determine, because the imbecility of old age is not always distinguishable from the feebleness of youth, and because conceit being the staple commodity of this republican firm, which have all things in common, the youngest usually pounces upon as large a share of it as the oldest.

We were once troubled with the acquaintance of a country Squire, now long since gathered to his fathers, but who was one of the finest specimens of the *Tony Lumpkin* school that has perhaps ever existed since the demise of the great original and founder thereof. The Squire had a few, very few, harriers, but he pronounced them to be the best in the world, and he attributed their excellence to his peculiar mode of feeding and bringing up the pups. The originality of the diet prescribed in his kennel consisted in his insisting upon the introduction of what he called "the use of animal "food like Christians" at the earliest possible period—for instance, long before the pups had teeth long enough or strong enough to masticate for themselves. The Squire relieved them from this difficulty by hiring a wide-mouthed hard jawed rustic, whose business it was to chew paunches, horse-flesh, and liver, for the young pups. The ill-natured neighbours declared that those of his dogs which he did not choke, he (luckily for them) make sick,—so saving their lives for a time at least,—and that the very few pups he managed to rear, came to dog's estate in *spite*, not in consequence, of this treatment. Now just such a person as this masticating rustic is the pamphleteer whose lucubrations are before us, and he has had the ill-breeding and bad sense to consider the public generally, and the House of Commons in particular, to be much in the same condition mentally as the Squire's harrier pups were physically,—taking it for granted that they have not only cut their wise teeth, but that they have cut no teeth at all. As an illustration we present our readers with the following extract,—the opening passage of the pamphlet:—

"Which is the best form of government, whether the powers of government ought to be held by one person as in Turkey, or by a majority of the people as in the United States, or by a minority of the people as in England: this is a question to which we allude only for the purpose of stating, that the maintenance of society depends in all cases upon the continual exertion of some general, paramount, or supreme authority.

"In Turkey the supreme authority being held by one man, is called divine right; in the United States it is called the sovereignty of the people; and in England, where it belongs to the three branches of the legislature, it is called the omnipotence of Parliament.

"The supreme authority wills, and is obeyed. It wills certain ends, and wills that those ends shall be obtained by certain means. So far the function of the supreme authority is single and indivisible, being neither legislative nor executive, but both in one. In England, for example, it is by the will of the supreme authority that there is an army to be commanded, and that the army is commanded by the King. But now we come to a most important distinction—to the difference between the end willed by the supreme authority, and the means by which those ends, it also wills, shall be accomplished."

Is it possible to imagine such infantine twaddle addressed by any but the precocious monitor of a charity-school to the leather-breeched little pupils of his class, whose literary acquirements do not extend beyond pothooks and hangers in writing, and words of one syllable in reading? We put it, moreover, to every one who knew the late Mr. Bentham, whether, if he were now alive, and had heard of the story of our friend and harier pups, that eccentric counterfeiter of the King's English would not have called this *chew-dog's-meat-ism?*

On another occasion we may perhaps amuse ourselves and our readers with some further extracts from this farrago of folly and misrepresentation. For the present we content ourselves with cautioning our readers, that there is one very serious point of view in which we should consider the advocacy of the creation of novel and arbitrary powers, when that advocacy of the arbitrary and irresponsible tribunal, to be called the *Central Board*, has proceeded from professed republicans, whether the writer of this pamphlet be one of them or whether he be not. Everything which has a tendency to alienate the affections and the regard of the people from the King, the Lords, and the Commons, is so much gained to the cause of the republicans, who hate and would overthrow the three. Any measure which may exasperate or merely irritate the people,—any measure which may have the mere effect of lessening their respect for, and shaking their confidence in, the established institutions of the country, whether legislative or executive, must necessarily be hailed as an advantage by the same miserable class of politicians. All matters of this description are grist for *their* mill. But above all things most advantageous, most valuable, and most important to the republicans and their cause must be a measure which sets the example of so sweeping a departure from the ancient ways of the constitution as that measure sets which delegates not only the functions of the executive, but the full legislative powers of Parliament, even in matters of taxation, to three unnamed, unknown, uncontrolled, and irresponsible individuals. If such a measure, which is a step towards doing without both King and Parliament, be not as great a dimming of the lustre of Royalty, and as destructive a cramping and crippling of the powers of Parliament, as any that the most *farouche republicain* could have desired or devised—why then the schemes and the expectations of this low faction must be as inordinate and boundless as is the folly of those who are unconsciously playing their game for them. No wonder the republicans throw up their greasy hats, and cry *huzza* for the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill!

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Stock-Exchange has become quite inactive, and the fluctuations in any description of English stock are quite unimportant. Consols closed at 92 to $\frac{5}{8}$, and Exchequer-bills at 50*s.* to 51*s.* premium. The foreign market has been in the same state of apathy with the exception of Mexican stock, which in consequence of some very incorrect or exaggerated accounts transmitted this morning from Falmouth, was at one time materially depressed. The price rallied, however, afterwards, and at the close of business the quotation was 43 to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 6 per Cents. Spanish bonds left off at 35$\frac{3}{4}$ to 36, and Portuguese at 79$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

By the Nightingale Mexican packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, advices have been received from Mexico (city) to the 22d, and from Vera Cruz to the 27th of March. Bravo and Canalizo had been driven out of Oaxaca, where they had for some time maintained a strong footing. Canalizo was in the neighbourhood of Mexico with about 600 troops, cavalry and infantry. A letter from the city of Oaxaca, dated the 14th of March, says—"Tranquillity is perfectly maintained in our state, and measures have been taken to prevent Canalizo and the insurgents under him from again visiting us." The Finance Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Mexico had brought up their project of law, the basis of which was the appropriation of the monastic property (valued at between drs.20 000,000 and drs.30,000,000) to the purposes of the state. Business both at Mexico and Vera Cruz was improving.—*Times, May* 20.

BRUSSELS, MAY 16.

An incidental circumstance during the debate in the Chamber yesterday on the provincial and communal laws afforded a new proof of the violent antipathy to the Nassau family, and shows it to exist quite as forcibly in the minds of the national representatives as in the hearts of the people at large. The 93d article of the proposed law requires the provincial councillors to take an oath of fidelity to the King and obedience to the constitution. A member proposed that before taking the oath, the governor of the province who administered it should remind each new functionary that the decree which pronounced the exclusion of the Nassaus formed part of the constitution. This proposition, as was very justly observed in the debate, constituted an exceptional clause, and a glaring inconsistency if it were to be applied only to one class of persons, but every one admitted the propriety of the proposition being embodied in a special law, applicable to all persons entering on functions which required their taking the oath of allegiance. It was scarcely necessary to enter into any development of the case to prove the confusion which must arise, particularly in the portions of territory ceded to Holland in Luxemburg and Limburg, if the matter were not made the subject of a special and general enactment. Yet the Chamber rejected all attempts at reasoning on the question, very contrary to its general temperate demeanour, and the proposition was passed by acclamation. This little incident must be considered a very valuable one at the present moment. The truth of the national feeling with respect to the Nassaus cannot be too often or too forcibly put before the eyes of Europe at large, particularly at a moment when the confederate despots are displaying by every possible demonstration their inveterate hypocrisy and undying prejudices with regard to this country. A *project de loi* was introduced yesterday by the Minister of Justice, which enacts severe penalties against any one abetting or encouraging the pretensions of the Nassaw family. This *projet* was hailed with bravos by the Chamber.

The last accounts from Vienna, arrived this day, are dated the 7th inst. They state, contrary to the news published in the French papers, which announce that on the 6th it was understood that five more sittings of the Congress would take place, that the whole work of this junta of tyranny was completed, and that but one sitting more was required for the mere formalities of signing, sealing, and delivering of those protocols which are to decide the fate of German constitutional liberty, if such may be called the restricted sufferance granted to freedom in the small States which possess the mockery of constitutions. Switzerland will no doubt form a prominent subject in those memorials of Metternichism. And Luxemburg, too, must find its place. So that this country will be justified in impatiently watching for the promulgation of documents which may so vitally affect its existence.

The rejection of the Belgian Minister at Berlin is to be followed immediately by the removal (on leave of absence) of the Prussian Envoy at Brussels. A couple of Chargés d'Affaires may very well suffice to keep up the diplomatic relations between the two countries at this juncture. It is yet to be learned what good is to be produced to Belgium by the six or seven months' residence of a higher grade of despotic diplomatists here; and I may, perhaps, be permitted to revert to the very doubtful manner in which I considered the establishment of this mission from the first. The good men do, is oft interred with their bones." I hope this may not be found to apply to the diplomatic death of Baron d'Arnim, for it is whispered, that if he be ever seen revisiting the glimpses of the moon in Belgium, it will not be in the fullness of official existence. What he may have done is yet to be proved. But it is certain, at least, that he did not prevent three things—viz., the increased audacity and disaffection of the Orangists during last winter; the outrageous conduct of the Prussian General in Luxemburg in the spring; or the departure of General Coblet for Berlin, in confident reliance of meeting a fair return for the honourable attentions lavished on the Prussian Envoy here, instead of the measured insults which have forced him to resign his mission and retrace his steps. It may be thought hard to hold M. d'Arnim responsible for these things, but he must submit to the public fiat, which often visits the sins of the despots on their servants.

My last letter mentioned the possibility of General Buzon not being definitively nominated to the office of Minister of War. The fact is, the place may be, perhaps has been, offered to General Coblet—a flattering testimony of regard to his hurt feelings, and an evident consideration for his injured finances. His arrival here, or possibly a refusal by letter, will decide the point. It is very doubtful that he would accept the offer, honourable as it is. He must be sensible of his extreme unpopularity in his former station as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his return to a place in the Cabinet would expose him to a revival of all the animosities which were before so irksome. Be this as it may, there can be little doubt but that his very generous sentiment should prompt his worst political enemies to show him at present every possible mark of sympthy and consideration.—*Times, May* 20.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—APRIL 15.

An intelligent traveller arrived yesterday from Alexandria which he left on the 20th of March, has communicated to us the most gratifying accounts of Egypt. Mehemet Ali continues forwarding with unremitting energy the work of this interesting country's regeneration, and adopting measures to increase his revenues and improve his army and navy. Egypt's prosperity being entirely regulated by the Nile's inundation, and this being very irregular, the Pacha has taken the wise determination of establishing at the point of the Delta locks, which, by commanding the river's waters, will insure their annual rise. The beneficial results of this important undertaking are incalculable. A Polytechnic school, for the formation of officers, has by his orders been established at Boulac. The professors of mathematics, drawing, natural philosophy, &c., are Europeans. The numerous desertions which lately have taken place in the army and fleet have indisposed very much the Pacha against Turkish officers, and inclined him to look on the Franks and Christians in general more favourably than ever. Among the numerous individuals belonging to the latter class whom he has conferred titles upon, and invested with authority, the most conspicuous is Mr. Besson, whom he lately appointed Vice-Admiral to the fleet. We deeply regret, at a moment when as well wishers to this empire we hoped for a reconciliation between the Sultan and the Governor of Egypt, to be obliged to confirm what we stated in a former communication as to the improbability of this important event ever taking place. True, that but a few days ago a most flattering letter was addressed by His Highness to Mehemet Ali, inviting him and his son Ibrahim to the marriage ceremony of Salitie Sultan, but little can its complimentary phrases diminish the will impression produced on these Pachas' minds, by the same writer's manifestoes where rewards are openly promised to every one who shall conspire against them or abandon their service. We omitted mentioning in our last, that most of the captains and officers in the Pacha's naval service who were placed on board the Sultan's vessels captured during the war, in order to take them to Constantinople, have been induced by the fair promises made to them here to remain.

The establishment of railways across the Isthmus of Suez is in contemplation. A report stating the probably advantageous result of this undertaking, has been after his own request, submitted to the Pacha's consideration.

Our Aleppo correspondent was wrong in announcing Ibrahim's departure for Cairo. A Tartar, who arrived here last week from Damascus, saw him at the hot wells in the neighbourhood of St. John of Acre. The country was in perfect tranquillity.

Since writing our last more facts have come to our knowledge, which no doubt, will appear to the admirers of Russia's disinterested generosity towards Turkey as additional proofs of the purity of her intentions in evacuating the principalities. Not satisfied with placing them under the administration of men who, having themselves been and whose near relations being to this very day in the Russian service, can leave no doubt in their minds as to the nature of their political feelings, the negotiators on the part of the emperor at St. Petersburgh have stipulated in the new treaty, that the slightest alteration in the administration of the Moldavo Wallachian provinces shall not take place after the departure of the Russian troops, and forced the helpless Achmet Pacha to grant them the most important concession, in virtue of which the guarantines established along the Danube frontier principalities are to remain under the superintendence of Russia.

The Sultan seeing himself contrary to the most formal assurances not only abandoned by his pretended friends—the English and French—but hearing them unblushingly express the high satisfaction the conduct of the Emperor towards him had given them, has reluctantly ratified the treaty of St. Petersburgh. In remuneration of the important services which, as he is taught to believe, Achmet Pacha has conferred upon his country, his Highness has granted him, for life, the revenues of the districts of Bolou and Gastamboli, in Asia Minor.

The Servians, anxious to give to the Sultan a proof of their gratitude for his liberal conduct towards them, have made to His Highness the spontaneous offer of building at their own expense a frigate exactly after the model of the truly superb vessel Mr. Rhodes, the American naval archetict, is now constructing at Constantinople.

A regiment 5,800 strong, crossed yesterday over to Asia. Its destination is for Sives, where, as we informed you before, formidable camp under the orders of Redscid Mohement Pacha is forming.

SMYRNA, MARCH 15.

The inhabitants of Samos are in much alarm at the projects of the Porte. Many of those individuals who have been the chief exciters of agitation in the island think now of leaving it, and abandoning the unfortunnte inhabitants to their fate.

A merchantman, the flag of which is not known, which came from the coast of Syria and was bound to Smyrna, has lately anchored in the bay of Vourla. The greater part of the crew are ill of the plague, of which the captain and two of the men have died on the voyage. The Austrian Admiral, Dandolo, who happened to be in the vicinity with a squadron, has taken all measures to prevent communication between the ship and the shore. Tahir Pacha, Governor of Smyrna, has agreed with the foreign Consuls that all ships coming from suspected places shall be forbidden to put into Smyrna. Great activity prevails in the arsenal of Constantinople on account of the expedition against Samos, and a strong Turkish fleet will put to sea in the spring. It is in contemplation to build a swing bridge, which will divide the harbour of Constantinople into two parts, so that the arsenal will be inaccessible on the sea side, and the intercourse between Constantinople and Galtas will be facilitated.

It is said the Sultan has approved of a plan for establishing a regular post through the whole Turkish empire.—*Times, May* 13.

MISCELLANEA.

A DELICACY.—A gentleman who was a short time ago making a pedestrian tour in the mountanous district of Derbyshire, discovered one day during his rambles that his usual dinner hour had arrived when he was at least six miles from his inn. In this dilemma his olfactories were regaled by the savory smell of a hot meat pie, which issued from a neat-looking cottage. He entered *sans ceremonie* and was forthwith invited to partake. After eating most heartily, the following conversation took place between the gentleman and his hostess:—Gentleman—Very excellent pie this, what do you call it? Woman—A medley pie, Sir, Gentleman—Ay, now I perceive it is; there's fish in it as well as meat (fastening upon what he took for a portion of the backbone of a turbot or brill, at least.) Woman (in astonishment) Fish, Sir! Lord love you, we never gets no fish at our house. Gentleman—No! pray, then, what animal may this bone have belonged to? Woman—O lawk, Sir! well, I declare if it is not our Billy's reddying comb—*Derbyshire Courier.*

It would perhaps be amusing to a stranger to hear how the ceremony of reading the 39 articles, previously to being presented to a degree, is performed. The Dean of the College invites the young man to breakfast—a couple of articles are read—then succeeds a *wadding* of cold meat—an interlayer of boiled eggs (if indeed the Dean be so munificent) divides the third and fourth; the doctrine of predestination requires to be swallowed down with a cup of tea, and the Dean reads the newspaper while the candidate reads the remainder. Is this an indecent farce, or is it not? If it is, why is it not discontinued? Answer: because it is an old custom.—*Note in the second part of "Oxford in* 1834." This part has the same merits and defect as the first—considerable facility of versifination and force of expression, but no great dislpay of thinking or judgment. The writer is, we imagine, very young.

We extract the following from the *Journal de Smyrne:*—"During the festival of the Bairam an inhabitant of the village of Funduckli had dressed his child, about two years old, in a shawl and cap ornamented with pieces of gold, and intrusted it to a slave, who left it for a moment seated in the court of the house. On his return the child was gone, and every search for it proved fruitless. The father applied to the Seraskier, entreating him to inquire into the circumstances. This officer reflected that the child could not have been carried far on account of his cries, and therefore must have been taken by one of the neighbours. He did not communicate this idea to any one, but directed one of his messengers to go to the village of Funduckli at the hour of prayer, to enter the mosque, and summon the Iman or priest to come immediately to his palace. When the Iman came into the presence of the Seraskier he received a positive injunction to come to him again on the morrow, and give him the name of the person who first came to inquire of him the cause of his being sent for to the Seraskier. The Turks in general pay little attention to the affairs of others, not even to those of their priests; consequently, on returning to the mosque, one man only came to him to ask the cause of so sudden a summons. The Iman replied, that it was only relating to a firman which he was to have read, but which was withdrawn. However, on being informed by the Iman of what had passed, the Seraskier caused the inquisitive man to be arrested, and discovered the body of the child concealed under the staircase of his house, and thus proved that it was he who had carried it off. He was sentenced to be instantly drowned."—*Times, May* 16.

BOHEMIA, April 30.—The town of Brandeis, 3 (13) miles from Prague, in chosen to be the future residence of the Duchess of Berri, aed the spacious castle there belonging to the Crown is putting in order for her reception. It is said that Charles X. opposed her residing at Prague, because he did not wish to have her husband so near him.—*Frankfort papers*, May 13.

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